

ORISSA REVIEW



THE TRIAL OF THE NAZI LEADERS AT NUREMBURG

CUTTACK
JANUARY 7
1946

IN THIS ISSUE

- **IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES TO BE WORKED** P. 293
- **FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME** P. 295
- **RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN IN ORISSA** P. 296
- **REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICE AND PADDY** P. 300
- **THE FUTURE OF INDIA'S ARMED FORCES** P. 302
- **MILITARY ACADEMY FOR INDIA'S FUTURE OFFICERS AND LEADERS** P. 305

PRICE
HALF-ANNA

You may like to know

Change in domicile rules

The condition that none need apply for posts under the Government of Orissa unless one be a native of or domiciled in the Province has since been revised and Oriyas residing in other Provinces are now eligible for appointments in Orissa on equal terms with bona-fide residents of the Province.

Air Mail to Burma

Air Mail articles for Burma are now accepted by post offices in India subject to the same conditions as are applicable to surface mails for that country. Such articles will be carried by air up to Rangoon. Their internal transmission within Burma may be subjected to some delay owing to the present conditions.

New National Savings Certificates can be encashed earlier

National Savings Certificates of denominations of Rs. 10 and over have not so far been encashable for the first three years. It has now been found possible to arrange for National Savings Certificates issued on or after 1st October 1945 to be encashed, in case of need, after two years from the date of purchase.

To avoid waste of the large stocks of the existing forms in the various post offices and the stock depots and pending the printing of the new forms which will take time the Government of India have decided that National Savings Certificates in the existing form should continue to be issued till the present stocks are exhausted. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the certificates, certificates bought on or after October 1945 will be encashable after the completion of two years from the date of issue. This concession will be embodied in the new forms when they are printed.

Intelligence tests for Nazi leaders

An American Psychiatrist who lately conducted a psychological test on 20 captive Nazi leaders at Nuremburg has come out with the verdict that the Nazi leaders are not super-men, neither are they mad men. They are hard, calculating egotists and extremely intelligent men. One of the most interesting parts of this test was to establish their comparative intelligence ratings.

A full test has been given to 18 of the Nuremburg group, and the result shows that 10 of them are of the most intelligent of mankind.

A man of average intelligence should score around 100 marks according to the Psychiatrist. The Nazi "ten" and their scores are :—

Dr. Schacht	..	..	143
Dr. Seyss-Inquart	..	..	141
Goering and Doenitz	..	..	138
Von Papen	..	..	134
Three others	..	..	130
Ribbentrop and Keitel	..	..	129

Hess was tested, but the score has not yet been finally established.

Jaggery from Madras

A quota of six thousand tons jaggery to be obtained from the Vizagapatam district has been allotted this year to Orissa for civil consumption and for use in local distilleries. As in the previous year, a surcharge of annas two per imperial maund will be collected by the Government of Madras on all jaggery exports (cane and palmyrah) outside Madras presidency. The programme for distribution of this quota amongst the districts of Orissa and the local distilleries is under preparation.

Application for importing jaggery to be submitted to the District Magistrates will be received till the 15th January 1945.

Orissa Government Congratulated

The Hon'ble the Supply Member to the Government of India has extended his congratulations to the Government of Orissa and its officers on the successful outcome of the great war effort in which they have played a memorable part. The ready co-operation and assistance given by the Government of Orissa and its officers in all programmes of war supplies has, according to the Hon'ble Member, been a vital factor in meeting the heavy demands placed on the Supply Department of the Government of India.

No scarcity of wheat now

For sometime past scarcity of wheat has been felt in this Province. This is due to the fact that imported stocks from which Orissa has been allotted a quota were late to arrive in Calcutta. As a result Orissa's quota intended for consumption during the months of September, October and November could not be obtained. Despatches of wheat from Calcutta have since commenced and by now most of the districts have already got their requirement of wheat.

Reduction in the selling price of kerosene oil

With effect from the 5th January 1946, Oil Companies have reduced selling rates of kerosene oil both of superior and inferior qualities by eight annas per unit of eight gallons.

The price of petrol has also been reduced by one anna per gallon.

ORISSA REVIEW

Improvement Schemes to be worked from the current year

The Provincial Government have prepared a list of special priority and preparatory schemes selected from the first five-year plan of Orissa, and propose to begin to work them from the current year. Though in preparing this list, care has been taken to include schemes which will provide a high degree of employment in proportion to the cost, due regard has been paid to the productivity of the schemes and their economic importance. These schemes come under the following subjects :—

- (1) Resettlement and re-employment of ex-service-men
- (2) Industries and industrial training
- (3) Roads
- (4) Road transport
- (5) Electric power development
- (6) Irrigation, waterways and drainage
- (7) Embankments and flood control
- (8) Other public works
- (9) Agriculture
- (10) Veterinary
- (11) Forestry
- (12) Fisheries
- (13) Co-operation
- (14) Instructional propaganda
- (15) Rural uplift and village amenities
- (16) Education
- (17) Medical and Public Health
- (18) House and Town planning and
- (19) General Administration

Roads and flood control schemes

The above list will show that in selecting subjects an attempt has been made to balance schemes which propose to spend money for providing amenities for the people with schemes which are intended to increase national wealth. In this respect the roads schemes perhaps are of the greatest importance. Roads are one of the greatest needs of Orissa, and due to lack of good roads the different districts and different parts of the same district are isolated from one another for a large part of the year. Eighteen roads have been taken up for construction or repairs and it is expected that after they are completed, the province would improve its communication facilities in an appreciable measure. Besides, a bridge over the Kathjuri

and another over the Kuakhai have been included in the special priority schemes, and it is likely that preliminary work would be commenced before the current financial year is out in respect of construction of these bridges. They will be a part of the national highways scheme and as such a direct responsibility of the Central Government.

Second in order from the point of view of their economic importance are the irrigation, waterways and drainage and embankment and flood control schemes which have been proposed to be undertaken forthwith. Work on one of the schemes, that of restoration of the Mahakalpara-Jamboor canal, will be undertaken in the current year and on the others in the next financial year. In addition there are 51 minor irrigation projects under the Grow More Food Scheme.

The schemes under Agriculture number 13 and provide for the establishment of district experimental farms, subsidised farms and model agricultural farms, in addition to providing for the establishment of an Agricultural school and for higher training in Agriculture both in India and the United Kingdom. Two schemes provide for improving irrigation facilities by the introduction of tube well and barrage irrigation schemes. A scheme has also been included for maintaining agricultural implements like tractors in Government farms for lending out to intending cultivators.

Education

Twenty-four schemes under Education are proposed to be worked during the current and the next financial year at a cost of Rs. 30,32,000 for improving the educational facilities of the province. Four of the most important of these schemes are for the improvement of building and equipment of the existing primary and middle schools for both boys and girls, and improvement of the existing high schools for boys at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs and 40 thousand. Improvement of education facilities of scheduled caste, backward and hill tribe students have also been included. For this Government have provided an expenditure of Rs. 96,000, Rs. 26,000 of which will be spent in the current year.

Another scheme provides mid-day tiffin for students at a cost of 51 thousand rupees in the current and the next year. Educational authorities have proved by actual experiment that a balanced tiffin given to the children at a regular time in school removes tiredness of mind and body. Poor parents should very much welcome this scheme and it is expected that we shall register a marked improvement in the physique of our students as a result. Two schemes have also been included to improve physical education.

Five schemes have been included in the list for the improvement of different colleges, one of which provides for degree classes in geography, geology and zoology in the Ravenshaw College and another for the opening of post-graduate classes in the Ravenshaw College in Chemistry, Economics and Oriya. Still another provides for Elementary Training Schools for women at Berhampur and Sambalpur.

These preparatory schemes will lead to the introduction of the scheme of compulsory primary education which is likely to be opened when the five year plan as a whole is put into operation. So that there may be no dearth of qualified teachers for the purpose, the priority schemes provide for the opening of six Elementary Training Schools—one in each district. Secondary training facilities at Cuttack and Berhampur are proposed to be expanded and Secondary Training Schools for women teachers opened. A sum of Rs. 92,000 has also been proposed to be spent on foreign training of teachers.

Female education has received the attention which it deserves. A college for women with I.A., I.Sc., and B.A. classes has been provided for, besides the opening of Elementary Training Schools at Berhampur and Sambalpur.

Medical and Public Health

During the period it is proposed to improve the district headquarters and subdivisional hospitals which are to be entirely provincialised. Medical relief is proposed to be expanded on a fairly large scale and a sum of Rs. 71,000 has been provided for expanding the School Medical Service. Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided for the improvement of the Orissa Medical College and the Cuttack General Hospital attached to it.

Provision has been made for the training of doctors here and abroad and for the improvement of nursing education and mid-wifery training.

Total cost

The above 23 subjects of development have been calculated to cost Rs. 2,40,77,000, part of which is to come from the Government of India as loan and the rest as grants. As indicated before the cost of National Highways is likely to be borne by the Government of India as their direct responsibility.

There has been some confusion in the mind of the public as to the exact dates when these schemes are likely to be given effect to. As noted above money is being provided in the current year for some of the schemes, and in the next year for all. All Departments of Government are trying to push ahead with their schemes as soon as possible.

His Excellency in Khurda rural areas

His Excellency paid a visit to Barkul in the Khurda subdivision of the Puri district from the 28th December 1945 to the 3rd January 1946. During his stay His Excellency inspected the barrage to irrigate a large area in the vicinity of Banpur and Balugaon by means of a barrage across the Salia river. He also visited Dhuannali and Barbera in the Banpur mals area, and inspected fisheries at Kalupadaghat where he was entertained to tea by local gentlemen.

Ex-service men to note

Ex-service men and discharged war workers seeking employment should approach the Manager, Sub-regional Employment Exchange, Cuttack at Girish Bhaban, Kazibazar, and then if necessary, see the Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment, Orissa, at the Secretariat.

Distribution control of motor cycles withdrawn

It has been decided to withdraw distribution control of motor cycles—Government-owned as well as commercially imported; only the prices will continue to be fixed. Accordingly the Civil Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945 and the Commercially Imported Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945, have been repealed, and the Central Government have issued the Motor Cycle Control Order, 1945, to control the prices of Government-owned and commercially imported motor cycles. This order has been republished in the *Orissa Gazette*, December 1945 and has come into effect on the 10th December 1945.

Why should we save ?

Features of the National Savings Scheme examined

For some time past, we have seen Authorised Agents and others inviting the attention of the public in general to the Small Savings Scheme. Now the war is over, and many think that the Scheme was a war-measure and is consequently over too, but this is quite wrong. The time has come for putting it on a permanent peace-time footing, and for securing for it the active and enthusiastic co-operation of all. This is impossible, unless and until, those who receive the message of the Scheme from the few Agents, themselves carry it on to others as an active social and national service. Why it is such a service, is intended to be told in this article.

The emphasis on the small saver

It is a "big" savings scheme in this sense, and it is "small" only in the sense that it is intended to appeal to the "small saver", to even the humblest member of society, however small the amount he may be expected to save—even 4 annas a month. It is interesting to note that however rich a man may be, he is never allowed to buy more than Rs. 5,000 worth of National Savings Certificates. This is because the income-tax-free rate of interest on these certificates ($4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum simple interest, if left for the full 12 years) is a very high one for a Government security, and because the interest on these Certificates is not taken into account in calculating an investor's rate of income-tax. But for these restrictions, therefore, the scheme would have been too great a concession to the large investor, at the expense of the Government and possibly of the small saver.

Mere borrowing is not the object

• It should be clear from this, that the mere borrowing of public money is not the object of the Scheme. Government have been able to do that with great ease, in other ways, and it is common knowledge that loans at lower rate of interest, floated from time to time by the Central Government and Provincial Governments, have been quickly over-subscribed by the well-to-do investor. The Scheme in question is for training the less fortunate people, who form the bulk of the population, in the "savings" habit—those whose ordinary rule of life is to spend all that they get, and, when they have to spend more than they earn, to run to the money-lender and

to borrow at whatever rate of interest he may like to impose, with all the risks that are the consequent fate of a man in debt. Is there any better friend than the one who voluntarily comes to your door to save you from this fate, by asking you to save against a rainy day, for your own sake, and for the sake of your near and dear ones? The Authorised Agent is this unknown friend of yours.

The Authorised Agent—a real friend

It is generally agreed that we must save. That saving in order to be effective, must not be a capricious act, carried out when one is in the mood; it should become a second nature, developed from the formation of a regular habit—a habit developed from doing any act regularly and repeatedly, of your own free will, or perhaps, in the first place, because you are persuaded. This is exactly what your unknown friend, the Authorised Agent, asks you to do, by requesting you to fill in a form and become a member of a Savings Group, with an undertaking to save something every month, to the best of your ability, and, in order to help you to overcome your previously natural weakness of being able to save nothing, he will call on you every month, at the time when you expect to have money in hand.

Become a member of a Savings Group, with an undertaking to save something, however little, regularly and in 9 cases out of 10, you will have a surprise in store for you. When people first become members they generally undertake to save an inconsiderable sum, considering their means in the light of the natural weakness referred to. In a few months' time, they are more than likely to find that the saving of that sum has hardly affected their usual family budget and mode of living, and to realise that it was only their weakness which previously prevented them from saving even that small sum every month. Here comes the time when a sensible man should scrutinize his family budget, curtail expenditure as much as possible, and increase his monthly investment under the Scheme.

The common experience

It is common experience that, when savings are kept in your personal possession, not only do they bring no interest, but the temptation

is always either to spend what you have saved with such difficulty, and with such self-control, on some act of vanity to please your caste-fellows, etc., or to satisfy a sense of pleasure at a moment of weakness. For possible emergencies, some thing may be kept in the Post Office Savings Bank, but, apart from the fact that the rate of interest there is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 per cent, it is difficult to resist the temptation referred to as you can withdraw money from the Savings Bank at any time, to spend it uselessly. On the other hand, a National Savings Certificate of Rs. 5 is encashable after 18 months, while those of Rs. 10 and higher denominations are encashable after two years. This feature of these Certificates is, therefore, a point in their favour, and not against them, as so many think. If a case of real hardship and emergency arises, they can in certain circumstances be transferred, for a proper consideration, to some other member of your family, and they can also be pledged with a Government Officer.

The above advantages are personal to the investor. But the Scheme has been called "a social service" and the Certificates "national". Apart from the inhuman and anti-social activities of the profiteer and black-marketer and the scarcity of consumer goods, an important cause of the present high prices of articles in every day use, is the inflation of the currency. By investing under the Scheme, not only is the spare money withdrawn from

the market into Government hands, but pressure to buy is, to that extent, reduced. It is easy to imagine that, in a few years' time, when normal conditions return, we shall have to pay much less for the thing than we have to pay now. It is wisest for all not to buy anything now except for essential needs, and to invest as much as possible under the Scheme, to reduce inflation and the demand for essential articles, thus helping to bring down the high prices, which are hitting us all so hard. It is for this reason that the scheme is a social service. The poorer a man is, the more welcome the Scheme should be to him, for it is the poor who will most benefit from it. Further, investments in National Savings Certificates will be used by Government for post-war reconstruction, and in this sense too, such investments constitute a nation-building service. Every anna invested under the Scheme constitutes a great national service to the country. The Scheme has little to do with the war. It is a post-war measure of great national importance, and all, from the biggest investor down to the Re 0-4-0 investor, should be vitally concerned with its success.

To sum up, for your own sake, for the sake of your dear ones, for the sake of all of us, especially the poor afflicted by the high prices of commodities and for the future of India, let us lose no time in becoming members of Savings Groups and invest under the Scheme to the best of your ability and make all others, whose friend and well-wisher you may be, do the same.

The re-settlement of ex-service men returning to Orissa

The Government of Orissa have established a sub-regional exchange to assist demobilised soldiers, sailors and airmen and members of other defence services to find civil employment. The exchange will receive from time to time details of the numbers and qualifications of the discharged service men from the military centres where they will be released. It is estimated that by May 1946 over 6,200 men from Orissa will be discharged by the army and 2,700 men from units of the civil pioneers. The exchange will ascertain the needs of the men, give them full information of the opportunities available and circulate their requirements to departments of the Orissa Government and private employers. It will endeavour on the one hand to put the men as quickly as possible in touch with the facilities available, and on the other to help all employers and departments of Government to secure suitable men for their needs. The

Government of Orissa have made plans to help as many as possible of these men to re-settle in civil life and to find new employment. Details of some of these schemes follow.

Scheme for the settlement of demobilised men on the land.

It is proposed to select ex-service men with a long and good record in the defence services for settlement on the land. According to the scheme as it stands at present it is proposed eventually to organise 20 colonies but to start with these will only be three. The men will be offered the opportunity to join one of these three new colonies, the first in Angul, the second in the Ganjam plains and the third in the Ganjam agency area, where they may on a co-operative basis cultivate their own land. Each man will be given seven to eight acres of waste land and financial assistance to reclaim it, to

buy bullocks and agricultural implements, and to build his own house. Those who do not wish to settle in a new colony and would prefer to have land near their homes will be given assistance to buy two acres of land each. The success of this scheme depends partly on the willingness of the men to settle in a new place and partly on how much land will be available for purchase near their homes.

Re-settlement in industry

Provided certain conditions are satisfied Government will make a grant of Rs. 500 to help an ex-service man to establish a cottage industry or to join others on a co-operative basis in large concerns.

Posts of forest rangers and forest guards for ex-service men

Opportunities will be given to ex-service men to be trained in the work of rangers and guards in the Forest Department. Government intend to train as many ex-service men as possible in the Forestry School which will be opened in April 1946. Fifty per cent of the vacancies in the posts of foresters and forest guards are being reserved for ex-service men.

Employment in the Public Works Department

It is expected that about 2,650 unskilled ex-service men will be given opportunities for employment in the labour force of the Public Works Department. Two new P. W. D. divisions are about to be formed, and ex-service men will be given preference if they are found suitable.

Employment as motor Drivers

In connection with proposals for the formation of a Provincial Motor Transport Company it will be necessary to provide transport vehicles in excess of the number now in use, and a large number of motor drivers may be required. Government hope that 250 posts of motor drivers will be available to qualified ex-service personnel without in any way affecting the prospects of existing operators. Some of the ex-service men may obtain employment as drivers of motor vehicles of the Public Works Department.

Agricultural and industrial training

Arrangements are being made to give agricultural training to 250 ex-service men and industrial training to 800 ex-service men. Each of the trainees in agriculture and industry will receive Rs. 20 and Rs. 24-8-0 respectively as stipends during their training, and they will obtain opportunities for employment after training.

Facilities for educational training and employment.

The Education Department of the Provincial Government offer training facilities to ex-service men who have suitable educational qualifications. Graduates will be given a course of training at the Training College at Cuttack and matriculates and men who have passed the Intermediate examination at the Training Schools. After training the successful candidates will be offered employment in the Education Department. Stipends at the rate of Rs. 30 in the Training College and Rs. 15 in the Training Schools will be paid to the trainees during the period of training.

Other departments of Government

Other departments of Government hope to offer opportunities of employment to ex-service men who are suitably qualified. The Provincial Government have established district selection boards which will select men for employment in the police force and other district offices and departments. Ex-service men should apply to the District Magistrates of their respective home districts specifying the posts for which they wish to apply.

Other employers

The employment exchange will make a close study of the needs of local employers of labour and make every effort to see that ex-service men are favourably considered for the available vacancies.

Grants and scholarships for Harijans

On the representation of the General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Caste Federation Government have increased the hostel grant of the Cuttack Harijan Hostel—Kaibalya Kutir from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200 during the current financial year. The question of increase of grant to the Sambalpur Hostel from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 is under consideration. Government have increased the grant of Rs. 1,000 to award stipends to Harijan students in middle and secondary schools to Rs. 2,000 during the current financial year. There are at present only two scholarships—one Senior and one Junior—of the value of Rs. 15 each for the scheduled caste students reading* in college classes. The number of scholarships have been ordered to be raised by four with effect from the commencement of the next college session.

The Phulbani Industrial School

Some suggestions for its improvement

This institution was established in the year 1920 to give vocational training to boys in the Khondmals, and has already "proved its worth in its activities for the progress and advancement of the hill people". This school has three sections weaving, carpentry and blacksmithy, the period of training in each of the sections being three years. The number of sanctioned seats for each of the three sections is as follows:—

Weaving	..	..	16
Carpentry	..	..	10
Smithy	..	..	5

The weaving section is entirely manned by Pan boys. The Pans generally carry on the weaving profession in the Khondmals. The religious scruple of the Khonds does not allow them to adopt it. The Khonds, however, are represented both in the carpentry and blacksmithy sections.

The following gives the number of students who passed out of the institution after completion of their training during the last three years:—

Section	1942	1943	1944
Weaving	.. 4	4	3
Carpentry	.. 3	1	5
Smithy	.. 2	..	2

Of the above 24 passed trainees some carpenters and blacksmiths are reported to have found employment with contractors, but the majority of the weavers choose to carry on their hereditary profession of weaving in their own homes. They have an aversion to going out for earning their livelihood.

Training in hand-weaving is given at this institution with fly-shuttle looms which give a greater output, and enable weavers to weave different varieties of cloth on plain, twill and honey-comb patterns. But the Pan boys who pass out of the institution seldom choose to adopt these fly-shuttle looms, in preference to their hereditary crude handlooms. This, it is alleged, is due to their inability to get spare parts

for repairing the looms, and their accessories, but perhaps the main cause lies in their aversion to adopt an innovation. Unless the Pan students are made to adopt the fly-shuttle looms in their homes after training the utility of the training which they get during their three years at school would appear to be limited.

Another thing which might well engage the attention of the authorities is the lack of proportion between the allotted number of seats in the sections and the number which pass out after training. Whereas there are 16 seats in the weaving section, the number passing out of it each year has not exceeded 4 during any of the last three years. This may be attributed to two causes—the lack of natural talent on the part of trainees to learn what they are taught, and secondly to the defects of the training itself or the inadequacy of the staff employed. The first may be eliminated, for it is only too true that "when given a good lead, the Pans and Khonds of the Khondmals are quick to learn and have a natural talent which could be turned to good purposes—whether as weavers, carpenters or workers in metal".

Another factor which leads to the failure of the institution to sustain the interest of the trainees, is the meagre rate of stipend that they receive per month. It is Rs. 5 only of which again a rupee is kept back for deferred payment at the end of the training in implements, instruments, etc. At least temporarily this stipend should be increased.

The exhibits in the show-room of the school are really very good, and the finished products of the institution find a ready market being cheaper and more beautiful than anything that can be found near about. With more attention given to this institution it would, besides serving its main purpose of training the people of the Khondmals, serve as a small industrial concern for the production of furniture and textiles for the open market.



Russelkonda Reservoir and the Rushikulya Irrigation System

Those who have visited Russelkonda the headquarters of the Ghumsur subdivision of the Ganjam district must have been impressed by its big reservoir. It is more than three square miles in area and at places is more than 40 feet deep. This reservoir is a part of the Rushikulya system of irrigation mainly designed to irrigate the fields in Ghumsur and Aska taluks.

After the famine of 1865-66 the Government of India deputed an expert engineer for the survey of the Ganjam district for the purpose of storing water for irrigation. The result was the construction of two reservoirs—one at Surada and the other at Russelkonda, and of three anicuts at Sorisamala, Madhababorida and Janivalli. The work was started under a separate irrigation division to ensure speedy completion. It commenced in 1884 and was completed in 1894. This system utilises the water of the Rushikulya and the Badonadi for irrigating the fields of not only Aska and Ghumsur taluks, but a large part of the Berhampur and Chatrahur taluks as well. It is this irrigation system again which ensures the water-supply of the Berhampur Municipality.

The Rushikulya reservoir has been formed by the damming of the Barango-nala which joins the Badonadi (Mahanadi). Water from the reservoir is allowed to pass in the Barango-nala and the Lohorakhundi river to meet the Ghumsur anicut at Madhababorida.

The Ghumsur anicut is built across the Badonadi below the junction of the Lohorakhundi with it. A canal has been excavated just below the Ghumsur anicut at Madhababorida to connect the Badonadi with the Rushikulya. Water from the Russelkonda reservoir thus passes via the Mahanadi through the canal to the Rushikulya above the Janivelli anicut.

The Janivelli anicut has been built across the Rushikulya river and a canal starts from here and runs through Berhampur and Chatrapur taluks.

The other reservoir at Surada has been formed by damming the Padma river which finally connects with the Rushikulya. The water of this reservoir passes into the Rushikulya river above the Janivelli anicut.

These two reservoirs are the mainstay of the Rushikulya irrigation system, but for which a large part of the Ganjam district would be at the mercy of the whims of nature.

Besides their utility for irrigation these two reservoirs afford a very pleasing sight, set off against high hills on three sides. The Russelkonda reservoir is by far the better of the two being surrounded on three sides by fairly big hills. From the top of the Kalinga Ghat this reservoir looks like the contents of a cup formed by hills of the Eastern Ghats. This big expanse of water in the midst of mountaneous Russelkonda is a great attraction to those who are not accustomed to the dry heat of the summer months here, even though the water has a bad name for malaria.

It is due to the reservoir again that the people near about Russelkonda get their daily supply of fish, though of very small varieties. The Rushikulya group of rivers do not carry fry of bigger varieties of fish. The Fishery Department of the Government may very well investigate the possibilities of carrying good fish fry from the Mahanadi (South Orissa) to stock the Russelkonda and Surada reservoirs.

Grants to private orphanages

A number of private orphanages have sprung up in North Orissa districts. In the absence of rules to regulate grant to such orphanages Government have adopted the rules in the Madras Grant-in-Aid Code which are in vogue in South Orissa and apply to private orphanages in that area. Under the rules the orphanages will receive a Government grant at the rate of two-thirds of the net boarding charges subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 per pupil. The authorities of the private orphanages in North Orissa will have to apply for grant to the Director of Public Instruction in the prescribed form. These rules have been published in the *Orissa Gazette*, dated the 22nd December 1945.

Lump sum grants to local bodies

In view of the financial stringency of the local bodies in the Province and with a view to enable them to make up the leeway in repair of roads and buildings, etc., Government have sanctioned a lump sum grant of Rs. 5 lakhs during the financial current year. An equal amount is being provided in the budget of 1946-47 to implement the grant.

Prices of Rice and Paddy for the year 1946

The policy of gradual reduction implemented

Statutory prices of rice and paddy for the year 1946 have been fixed by Government. These prices will remain fixed for the whole period from the 1st January 1946 to the 31st October 1946. Government have made it clear that they have no intention

of changing these prices during the period. The Government notification on the 22nd December 1945 fixes the following prices of rice and paddy payable to the producers with effect from the 1st January 1946 in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur and Ganjam (excluding the agency tracts and Khondmals) :—

Name of districts	Price of standard maund of rice payable to producers			Price of standard maund of paddy payable to producers		
	Common	Fine	Super-fine	Common	Fine	Super-fine
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sambalpur	7 12 0	9 8 0	12 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	7 4 0
Balasore	7 2 0	8 14 0	12 8 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	7 4 0
Puri	7 2 0	8 14 0	12 8 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	7 4 0
Cuttack	7 2 0	8 14 0	12 8 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	7 4 0
Ganjam (excluding the Agency tracts and the Khondmals).	7 2 0	8 14 0	12 8 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	7 4 0

It will be seen from the above table that there are three features which mark themselves out in this year's prices from those of last year.

Reduction in prices

The question whether prices should continue as they were during the last year or should be reduced was very thoroughly discussed both from the producers' and consumers' point of view at the Provincial Civil Supplies Committee. It was urged on behalf of the producing interests that paddy and rice being the only cash crop and commercial asset of this Province, any reduction in prices would mean loss of national wealth, and would adversely affect trade balance of the Province. Another reason advocated for maintaining the *status quo* was that, since the neighbouring territories of Bengal, Eastern States and Madras were not going to reduce prices next year, there was no reason for prices to be reduced in Orissa.

The majority view however was in favour of reduction mainly the following grounds.

The poverty of the people of Orissa is proverbial. The majority of the population are

under-fed and live on the margin of subsistence. High prices mean to them serious under-feeding if not starvation. Wages in general and agricultural wages in particular are still extremely low in spite of some rise during the present conditions. In order to ease hardship to such people, the price of rice should be progressively reduced.

2. It is expected that reduction in the prices of rice and paddy is likely to result in the reduction of the cost of services, and the prices of vegetables, milk, milk-products and all the requirements of cultivation including cattle.

Accepting the opinion of the majority Government have decided to reduce the prices by 10 annas in the maund in the case of coarse rice.

This reduction may serve as a double-edged weapon. It may give hope and confidence in the heart of the consumers that prices have taken their down-ward move. It will also serve the purpose of warning the producer that it will no longer pay him to sit over his stock in the expectation of higher prices.

The danger of smuggling warded off

The high prices in the neighbouring territories of Bengal, Eastern States and Madras and lower prices in Orissa may apparently lead to smuggling. But last year's experience has shown that with vigilant steps taken on the bordering areas, there is not much chance of smuggling to Bengal or Madras. As for the Eastern States, though their scheduled prices are higher than those of Orissa, the prices paid to the producers are not appreciably in excess of the Orissa prices to encourage smuggling. As an additional measure to ward off smuggling, Government have decided to retain the Sambalpur prices in tact. Many of the Eastern States are contiguous to Sambalpur, and the policy of "no-change" in the Sambalpur prices will keep the difference between the Eastern States prices, and Orissa prices at the same level as last year.

Will it hamper the Grow More Food Movement?

The other argument against any reduction in prices is that it will hamper the efforts of Government to encourage the Grow More Food Movement. This question was investigated into in the Agricultural Department who have come to the conclusion that a slow progressive reduction in prices instead of hampering the Grow More Food Movement will be conducive to it, as a reduction in the price of paddy will lead to the reduction in the price of indigenous consumer's goods and services like bullock-cart hire, rural transport, etc.

Another point in favour of this argument is that it is expected that after another six months or so, the prices of essential commodities, such as cloth, kerosene oil, iron and steel implements, fuel, etc., is likely to register a fall, and so it will not be unreasonable to reduce the price of rice and paddy which is being fixed for a period of 10 months.

A new classification

So far Government had been fixing prices of only two varieties of rice and paddy, namely, common and fine. Sambalpur, Ganjam, Angul, and a part of the Puri district grow very fine rice and the producers of this quality rice represent that a higher price for this rice is justifiable on the ground that the quantity of yield per acre of this rice is lower than that of coarser varieties. It was contended that lack of consideration on the part of Government for super-fine rice might lead to extinction of this species from the market altogether. This would not be in the interest of the Province as a whole nor in the interest of those consumers who are more willing to offer a high price for such rice than go without it.

The difference between the prices of fine and common rice reduced

In the prices of 1944-45 difference of Rs. 2 was maintained between the price of common rice and the price of fine rice, and a proportional difference between those of fine paddy and common paddy. Since the price of rice as a whole has now been reduced, the difference of Rs. 2 per maund would, if not reduced, be disproportionately large. Therefore this difference has been brought down by 4 annas.

District Magistrates to classify

District Magistrates have been empowered to specify within their respective jurisdictions what varieties of paddy and rice are to be regarded as common, fine or super-fine.

It may be noted that, as before, if any variety of common paddy or rice is mixed up with any variety of fine and super-fine paddy or rice, the mixture is to be classed under the lower grade. The same holds good of the mixture of fine and super-fine paddies or rice.

Price for Koraput

The following prices have been fixed for the Koraput district.

Areas	Price per maund of rice		Price per maund of paddy	
	Common	Fine	Common	Fine
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jeypore ..	6 4 0	6 12 0	3 5 0	3 10 0
Nowrangpur ..	5 12 0	6 4 0	3 0 0	3 5 0
Kotpad ..	5 12 0	6 4 0	3 0 0	3 5 0
Gunpur ..	6 14 0	7 4 0	3 14 0	4 2 0
Gudari ..	6 6 0	6 12 0	3 6 0	3 10 0

A Departure

To encourage producers to give delivery of their stocks at the purchasing agent's godowns instead of waiting for the purchasing agent to come to them for the purchase, Government had fixed in lieu of transport charge, a flat rate of 3 annas per maund payable to producers for rice and paddy delivered in the depots or godowns.

of the purchasing agents irrespective of the distance from which such paddy or rice came to the purchasing agent's godown. Last year's experience has shown that this concession did not have the desired results. Firstly because the producer was not sufficiently informed of the advantage and had not the necessary bargaining power to get the concession from the purchasing agents. As a result only the producers in

nearby villages from the purchasing agent's godowns took the advantage of this facility. This year along with the reduction in prices the flat rate of transport charges has been reduced to annas 2. Government are trying their best to publicise this concession in the rural areas. Public workers, too, will do well to bring this to the knowledge of the producers.

The Future of India's Armed Forces

Compliment paid by General Auchinleck to the national spirit of the Armed Forces

In his final address to the National Defence Council the War Member, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, reviewed the problem of the future composition and organisation of the Royal Indian Navy, the Army and the Royal Indian Air Force. Pointing out the need for adequate armed forces worthy of India's place in the world, Gen. Auchinleck stressed the unity of thought and purpose obtaining in the Services, in which many races and creeds worked together without consideration of communal differences.

"Although we were still putting out our maximum effort to support the operations of South-East Asia Command," said Gen. Auchinleck, "my headquarters staffs and I have been working continually during the past eighteen months on the problem of the future composition and organization of the Armed Forces of this country.

"It may be said that this is a problem which being essentially Indian should be left until the future constitution of this country is settled and a truly Indian government is in power. There is on the face of it a good deal in this argument, but after the most careful thought I came to the conclusion that unless we were to lose the chance of being able to put the great store of knowledge and experience gained in this war to the best advantage, we must lose no time in starting to solve the problem.

"There are many factors to be considered—financial, economic, racial, communal, and last but very far from the least—strategical.

"In our approach to this problem my advisers and I have striven to look at it from the strictly Indian standpoint and no other. We have of necessity assumed that India, whatever her future form of Government may be, will remain a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Without this assumption, any planning for future defence must, in the circumstances existing today, be quite unreal.

Proper proportion between the three services

"Any future planning for India's defence must also include the provision of naval and air forces as well as land forces. Before this war we had an Indian Navy, but it was extremely small and could not be counted as a fighting force in the modern sense of the term. The Indian Air Force consisted of one squadron.

"Today we have a Navy of considerable size manning a large number of ships. These ships it is true are small in size, but they are all of modern types evolved during the war and it is common knowledge that they have done extremely useful work and taken a most effective part in the defeat of our enemies.

"It is to my mind essential that India should have in the future a Navy worthy of her place in the world and of the part she has played in this war.

"Unless this Navy is a properly balanced force and of a sufficient size it is idle to expect the youth of the country to seek a career in it. For our naval officers and ratings of the future we must have the best the country can give us.

"But a modern navy is an expensive thing, and India is still a relatively poor country, and must, it seems, remain so until the schemes for development now being considered bear fruit. Moreover, in considering the size of our post-war navy, its cost must be related to the money likely to be available for all three services, the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. Each cannot be considered in isolation, all must be considered together and a proper proportion fixed between them.

"Nevertheless I think the Indian Navy of the future must have some big ships, larger than the small corvettes and frigates which it has at present. I hope, therefore, that we shall at least have a cruiser or two, as without these it will be difficult to have a Navy fit to take its place in war alongside the other navies of the Commonwealth.

"As regards the Royal Indian Air Force, Government has already said that its future strength will be at least ten squadrons with the necessary training and repair establishment. This is not a large force, but it is sufficient to provide a career for officers and men who wish to join the Air Force.

An Air Force of ten squadrons

"A force of ten squadrons will not be sufficient, in my opinion, to provide for the needs of India's air defence in the future. It will be necessary, therefore, for the time being at any rate, for India to have squadrons of the Royal Air Force stationed in the country. It is my hope, however, that the Royal Indian Air Force will steadily expand until it can undertake the full responsibility of providing the air forces needed in peace-time for the defence of the country, so that we can dispense with the services of the Royal Air Force.

"Meanwhile, the continued close association of the Royal Air Force with the R. I. A. F. must be for the good of the latter, which as a young and relatively inexperienced force should benefit greatly from the wider knowledge and experience of the older force.

"The Royal Indian Air Force of the future will contain both short service officers and permanent commissioned officers. This decision has been taken after the most careful consideration and consultation with those best qualified to give advice, and is, I am convinced, the best solution for the present at any rate.

"The personnel of the Royal Indian Air Force, both officers and other ranks, is exclusively Indian and will remain so. For some little time to come until there are sufficient Indian officers to fill all the posts in the force from the highest to the lowest, it will be necessary to attach officers of the Royal Air Force to the R. I. A. F. as has been done since the force was born. This is, however, a temporary expedient only.

"We have had some difficulty during the war in securing the services of a sufficient number of suitable young men to fill the officer ranks of the R. I. A. F. and it is only just now that we have been able to complete the ten squadrons of the force. If my hope of an Indian Air Force of adequate size and quality is to be fulfilled, it is essential that youths of the right type should come forward freely to take commissions as officers and to fill the ranks of the R. I. A. F.

"I turn now to the Army, the oldest and, because of India's geographical position, still the largest of India's Armed Forces. Before this

war India had a fine and efficient Army, well trained, if not too well equipped owing to the need for economy in expenditure. But this Army was not in itself a balanced Army, that is it was not so composed as to be able to take the field as it was. The reason for this was that while the Indian Army had a large number of cavalry and infantry regiments it had very little artillery and of the few artillery units then in existence the great majority were mountain artillery batteries, very efficient, but of necessity equipped only with small guns of short range.

"The great bulk of the field artillery and all the medium artillery of the Indian Divisions which fought in the early stages of the war was composed of British artillery units—and very fine units they were, too, as all Indian soldiers who had then to support them will bear witness.

"During the war this situation has been rectified and we now have about sixty regiments of Indian Artillery, including medium artillery with guns of approaching six inch calibre, field artillery, anti-tank artillery, anti-aircraft batteries heavy and light in great number, and of course our famous mountain batteries carried on mules which have proved in the jungles and mountains of Burma that they are as good as ever they were, and that is saying a great deal.

"The men of this new artillery are drawn from all parts of India, and notably from Madras, which has provided a very great number of fine artillery regiments for our new Army.

The army to be self-contained

"In the future it is obvious that the Indian Army must contain a proper proportion of all the various arms—Armoured Corps, Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Transport and so on, so that it shall be a self-contained army able to take the field without seeking aid from elsewhere. This is the object which the proposals now under our consideration are intended to achieve.

"We realise that financial stringency will put a strict limit on the size of our Army in the future as it did in the past but within these limits we are planning to make it as efficient as possible and completely up to date and modern.

And more broadly based

"In order to achieve a proper balance within the Army, considerable changes in the pre-war composition and organization of units will be necessary. Moreover the new Army will be much more broadly based as regards recruiting than the old Army. This is essential not only

to satisfy the aspiration of the peoples of India but in order to make the fullest use of our available man-power.

"Many new regiments created during the war such as the Madras Regiment, the Assam Regiment, the Bihar Regiment, the Mahar Regiment, the Sikh Light Infantry and numerous others, which tapped new sources of man-power have come to stay, and must find a place in the Army of the future.

"This in itself will entail changes and re-adjustments in the pre-war organization and composition of the Army.

"These changes are unavoidable if we are to keep pace with the times and get the best results from the resources available. I hope that the need for them will be accepted in the right spirit and that self-interest will not be allowed to affect the efficiency of the Army as a whole.

"In order to keep the Army ready for war and up to the proper pitch of efficiency, we hope to keep our divisional organization in peace and to keep the troops concentrated as much as possible in areas where they can be trained systematically in a favourable climate. We must avoid scattering our army in small detachments and single units all over the country as was the case before the war. No Army can be properly prepared for war in such conditions and here I wish to stress very strongly that an Army's job is to make itself fit for war and not to act in peace as a glorified police force in aid of the Civil Power.

A marked departure from pre-war state of things

"It is the business of provincial Governments to keep up police forces adequate to keep order within their own boundaries. To use highly trained and expensively equipped soldiers for this purpose is most uneconomical and detrimental to the spirit and efficiency of an Army.

"I wish to mention one feature of the Army which I hope has come to stay—that is the Boys' companies which are now part of every regiment and corps throughout the Army. These boys join the Army at the age of 16 or so and are given a really sound education and a good physical training as well as learning military subjects until they are of the age to join the ranks.

"We concentrate on bringing out the qualities of leadership and on building up their characters and the results have been truly remarkable, as any one who has seen any of these young soldiers' units will, I think, agree.

"The Indian Army Medical Corps has come into existence as a separate service during the war, having been originally an off-shoot of the Indian Medical Service. Its continued existence as a separate entity is in my opinion not only essential but unavoidable. It will remain as a purely Army Medical Service with no connection with any civil medical service.

"It is the natural desire of all Indians that the Indian Armed Forces should, in course of time, be officered by Indians alone. I am wholly in agreement with this desire and have under consideration steps which will facilitate its fulfilment, and I hope it may be possible to make an announcement on this subject in the near future.

"Indian officers in the three Services have not yet acquired in sufficient number, the necessary experience and knowledge to be able to fill at once all grades in the officer cadres of the three Services, and insistence on too rapid a rate of substitution of Indian for British officers would not, in my considered opinion, be in the best interests of India. Subject to this qualification, I myself am convinced that the aim must be progressively and systematically to replace the British officer element in the three Services by Indian officers.

"I set high hopes on the proposed Academy for the education and training of future officers of the three Services. It is a great undertaking, and I have every confidence that the members of the National Defence Council will do their best to enlist the maximum amount of public support for it. The Academy will be the main source of supply of our officers for the Armed Forces and it will admit cadets of Indian nationality and domicile only.

"We hope that the Academy will produce officers of the type we require in modern war, physically fit, morally sound and mentally alert. There is no doubt in my mind that the country possesses suitable material for the officering of the post-war Indian Armed Forces. The trouble has been that the present educational system fails to develop adequately those qualities of character, leadership, personality and broad-mindedness which are as essential in the Defence Services as they are in any other sphere of national activity.

"I am confident that the Academy, in conjunction with schools to feed it, the establishment of which seems likely to be recommended by the Committee, will remedy the defects of the existing educational system.

Bright future envisaged

"I have had the privilege of serving for over 40 years in the Indian Army. The achievements of the Indian Armed Forces, both in the last war and this war, fill me with the greatest pride. To my mind the Indian Armed Forces constitute one of the most important factors towards the achievement of unity in India. They also constitute in the hands of the Government of the country an admirable instrument for the defence and security of India. I myself firmly believe that the Navy, Army and Air Force of India have a bright future before them, and I hope that the very best of the youth of India will come forward to join them.

"The armed Forces must, in peace-time, be much smaller than they were during the war. While I realise that the best hope for a sound and successful expansion during the war lies in the industrial, economic, social and educational development of the country and that sufficient sums of money should be made available for such development, there must also be adequate funds for the building up on a scientific and modern basis of the post-war Armed Forces, always bearing in mind that the task of the Armed Forces in peace is to be ready for war.

"One last word. In my forty years and more of service to India in the Army, I have learned that co-operation and toleration are possible even between the very numerous and

varied races and creeds which go to make up the four hundred and more millions who form the peoples of India.

No communal differences in the Armed Forces

"The Army recognises no difference of caste or creed or race and I hope it never will. It would be an evil day for India were communal differences and jealousies to intrude themselves into her Armed Forces. To-day you have the two younger Services, the R. I. N. and the R. I. A. F. taking their men without any regard to race and religion and what is more, succeeding in making them live and work and eat together without thought of communal differences.

"This is a great achievement and if I may say so, one which provides an example which might well be followed outside the Services.

"The Indian officer of the Army today must be an Indian first and last and not a Sikh, a Punjabi, or a Mahratta, or a Rajput, or a Tamil or a Telugu. I am glad to say that so far as I am aware, this is how our officers regard themselves and it is the only possible way in which they can regard themselves if our Army is to be a truly National Army as I fervently hope it will be.

"In the Armed Forces at any rate unity of thought and purpose is essential and in disunity lies disaster not only for them but for the country as a whole."

Military Academy for India's future Officers and Leaders

The most suitable form for the Indian National War Memorial

Early in 1945 the Government of India decided that a Military Academy on the lines of the United States Academy at West Point for the education and basic military training of future officers of the Royal Indian Navy, Indian Army and Royal Indian Air Force would be the most suitable form for the Indian National War Memorial.

A Committee has therefore been formed under the chairmanship of the Commander-in-Chief to prepare and submit proposals. Members of that Committee include the Flag Officer Commanding, R. I. N., the Air Officer Commanding Air Headquarters and the Chief of the General Staff, and also certain eminent official and non-official British and Indian civilians.

The Committee is at present examining the proposals in detail, but the suggested broad policy for the training to be given at the Academy has already been indicated in a short explanatory note to a questionnaire which has been issued to the public and fighting services so as to obtain as wide a range of opinion as possible and to ensure that the Indian public is identified from the outset with the project.

A broader education

Before the War, Indian Cadets for the R. I. N. were sent to Dartmouth; candidates for the Royal Indian Air Force were trained at Cranwell; and for the Army largely at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, although some Indian cadets were accepted at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

varieties are quite promising and can be taken up by the cultivators. For the rich carbohydrate rice diet taken by the people, soyabeans supply rich proteins which compare very favourably with animal proteins and yet are cheap enough to be within the reach of everybody.

A few recipes for cooking soyabeans

1. Green or immature soyabeans: Soyabeans in green stage can be used as green vegetable like any other beans. Cook the pods whole so that the seeds can be easily shelled out. Then cook the seeds like ordinary beans with condiments and spices according to taste:

2. Mature or dried soyabeans: Dried soyabeans are hard but dal can be made with the ordinary grinding stone after drying them for two or three hours in the sun. The seeds are easily shelled out and soyadal of a pleasing yellowish colour is obtained.

(i) Soyadal may be cooked like ordinary dal with a pinch of soda. The boiling should be done in a covered vessel on a slow fire. Allow it to simmer till all the water is exhausted and stir it with a ladle to a fine consistency with some water. Add salt and spices to taste. It compares favourably with other kinds of dals and takes 45 minutes to 1 hour to boil.

(ii) Soyadal can be used for the preparation of Bara or other like preparations. Three hours in cold water softens it. On account of its high protein and fat content some starchy flour needs to be added to the extent of 25 per cent for consistency.

Soya flour

All grades of soya flour can be prepared (coarse and fine) with the ordinary grinding stone. Soya ladu, and soya pakudi can be prepared with coarse soya flour in the same way as with gram flour. In the case of soya pakudi add a small quantity of rice flour to make the mixture consistent.

Soya chapati

With 50 per cent mixture of Ata or maida with fine soya flour very good chapatis can be prepared. Soya chapatis are very nutritious. Bakers can use soya flour for the preparation of soya bread.

Inspection and Control of sale of Foodstuffs

Municipalities to be requested to take more interest

The progress report on the inspection and control of the sale of foodstuffs by the Municipalities for the quarter ending 30th June 1945 has been received by Government with the comments of the District Officers and the Director of Health. The Municipalities of Cuttack, Parlakemidi, Puri, Berhampur and Sambalpur have taken action under both the Municipal Act and the Orissa Food Adulteration Act.

In Cuttack Municipality 555 shops were inspected, 6 maunds and 4 seers of unwholesome food were seized and 21 cases were sent for chemical examination. Out of 20 prosecutions launched 4 ended in conviction and one in acquittal, 15 cases remaining pending.

Parlakemidi Municipality prosecuted 3 cases.

In Puri a large quantity of unwholesome food was destroyed and a few seers of sweets were seized but only one case was sent up for trial. Twelve samples of oils were sent for chemical examination. The owners of four samples were convicted and the total fine imposed was Rs. 98-12-0.

In Berhampur town about 300 shops were inspected and two prosecutions were launched both ending in conviction.

In Sambalpur Municipality two seers of sweets and 300 rotten mangoes were destroyed. No one was prosecuted under the Municipal Act. Under the Orissa Food Adulteration Act fourteen cases were sent for chemical analysis and five cases were started.

Within Jajpur Municipality thirty-nine shops were inspected, but no prosecution was started nor was any step taken under the Orissa Food Adulteration Act.

In Kendrapara Municipality twelve sweetmeat shops and seventeen groceries were inspected and half a seer of sweetmeat and six seers of groceries were destroyed. There was no prosecution under the Orissa Food Adulteration Act.

In Balasore no work was done as there was sanitary Inspector.

Government propose to ask the Municipalities to take more interest in the enforcement of the provisions against food adulteration under the Municipal Act and the Orissa Food Adulteration Act.

Statement showing the progress of collections in connection with the Savings Drive in Orissa till the end of November 1945

Name of district	National Savings Certificate	Defence Savings Bank	Post Office Savings Bank	3 per cent Victory Loans	Post Office Cash Certificates	National Savings Stamps	Five-year Interest Free Prize Bonds	Ten-year Defence Savings Certificates	Total	District target	Total various investments in districts			Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Previous from the 1st April to 15th November 1945	Current from the 16th November 1945 to 30th November	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	..	..	3,44,431	3,51,700	—(879)	345	7,400	..	10,38,237	40 lakhs	9,37,136	96,101	10,38,237	..
Puri	..	..	1,83,267	..	723	112	680	..	2,45,472	20 "	2,69,713	—(24,241)	2,45,472	..
Balasore	..	115	1,44,975	2,00,000	—(20,308)	246	590	..	5,20,908	15 "	4,02,087	1,17,821	5,20,908	..
Sambalpur	..	..	6,72,413	10,000	38,387	..	700	..	7,79,270	40 "	7,77,470	1,800	7,79,270	..
Ganjam	..	220	2,08,112	2,02,200	8,329	89	5,260	—(1,475)	5,80,800	40 "	5,65,266	15,534	5,80,800	..
Koraput	..	98	36,765	15,000	9,427	30	300	—(207)	1,38,635	15 "	1,38,059	526	38,635	..
Total up to the end of November 1945.	8,78,077	633	15,89,963	7,78,900	3,679	823	14,930	—1,682	32,97,322	..	30,89,731	2,07,591	32,97,322	..

Dates extended for application for recruitment to war-reserved vacancies

A press communique was issued on the 20th September 1945 announcing resumption of recruitment to war-reserved vacancies in the Central and Provincial Services other than in the subordinate and inferior services, and inviting applications. The closing dates for the receipt of applications by the Federal Public Service Commission have been fixed as follows, in supersession of the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of Part I of the pamphlets C. P. S. 1-12:—

Central Non-technical Services	15th February
(see schedule I to C.P. S. 1)	1946
Central Technical Services (see	1st April
schedule II to C.P.S. 1)	1946
Provincial Services	1st April
	1946

It will be convenient if applicants for Central Technical Services and for Provincial Services also submit their applications before the 15th February 1946, although the final date is the 1st April 1946.

Intending candidates should note that applications will be received for Central Non-technical Services only from candidates who were qualified in all respects on or before the 15th August 1945 and for Central Technical Services only from candidates who are qualified in all respects on or before 1st January 1946.

2. In modification of regulation 2 in part II of the Regulations (C. P. S. 1) governing recruitment to "War-reserved" vacancies under the Central Government, it has been decided to relax the maximum age-limit by three years in

favour of scheduled caste candidates competing for 'war-reserved' vacancies under the Central Government.

3. In modification of regulation 2 in part II of the regulations governing recruitment to 'war-reserved' vacancies under the various Provincial Governments (C. P. S. 2 to 12) the following Provincial Governments have decided to relax the maximum age-limit to the extent shown below:—

Madras—Candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and backward classes possessing Intermediate and higher qualifications are exempt from age-limits for appointment to non-technical posts and posts in technical services for which the minimum educational qualifications prescribed is the Intermediate or a degree.

Bombay—By three years in respect of candidates from Intermediate and backward communities.

Bihar—By two years in respect of candidates from scheduled castes and backward tribes.

United Provinces, The Punjab, Orissa and Assam—By three years in respect of scheduled caste candidates.

4. Copies of the pamphlets (C. P. S. 1 to 12) which include information about recruitment, regulations, number of vacancies, conditions of services, and the application forms (C.P.S. 13) may be obtained by candidates serving in the Forces on application to Unit Education Officers and by others on application to the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Kennedy House Annexe, Simla S. W.

SOME FOOD FACTS

(From the Famine Enquiry Report)

Before the War India was not self-sufficient in cereals. The small export of wheat was offset by the large imports of rice. Here are the figures of imports and exports of rice and wheat:—

[Exports are represented by a + sign, and imports by a - sign]

Five years ending	In millions of tons	
	Rice	Wheat
1937-38 (average)	-1.72	+0.20
1938-39 ..	-1.25	+0.19
1939-40 ..	-2.14	-0.02
1940-41 ..	-1.09	+0.12
1941-42 ..	-0.71	+0.26
1942-43 ..	+0.26	+0.03

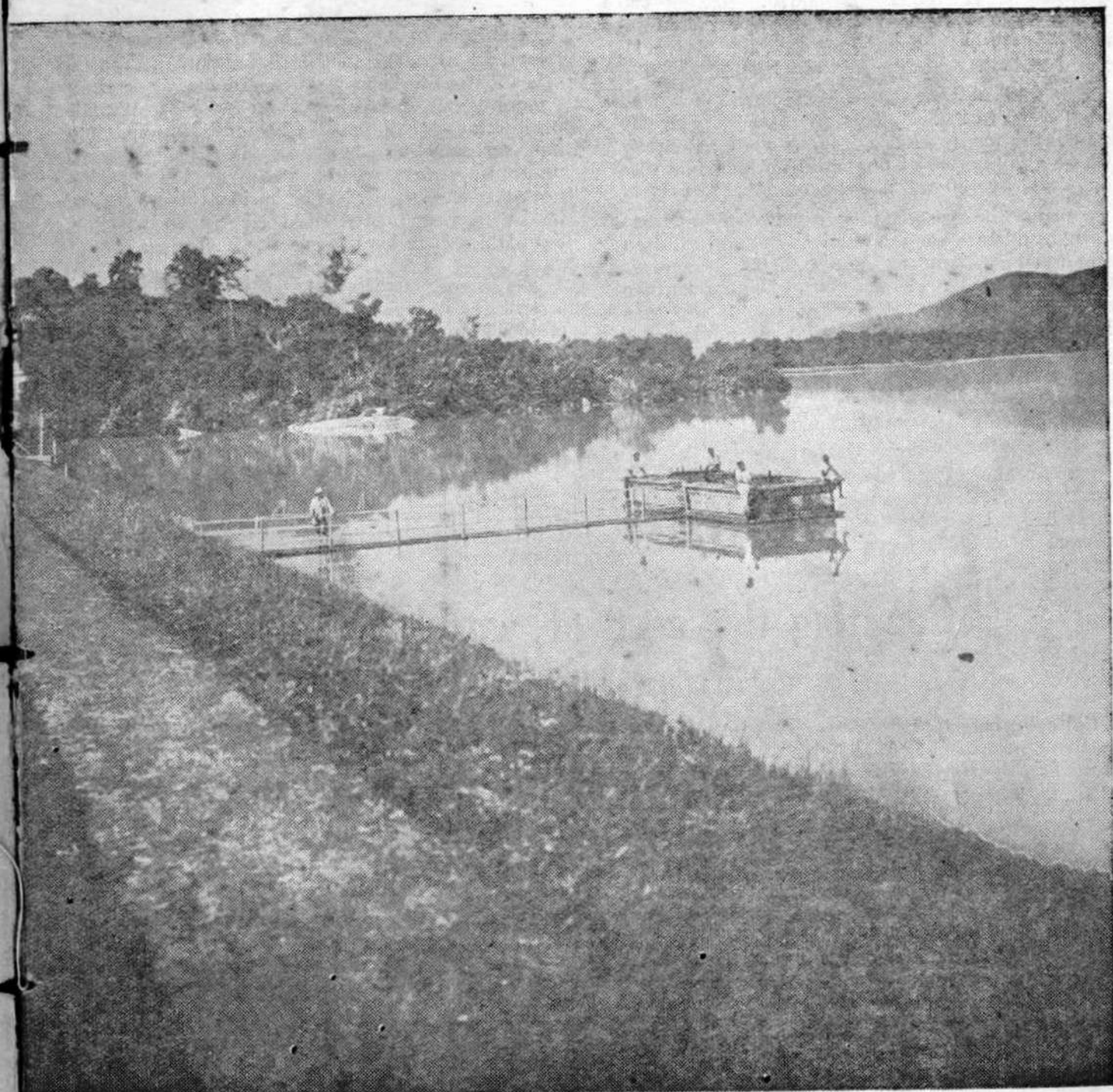
Irrigated land produces greater crops than land wholly dependent upon natural rainfall. Here are the figures:—

	In lb. per acre	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Rice—		
Madras ..	1,195	865
Punjab ..	819	521
United Provinces..	1,050	800
Wheat—		
Bombay ..	1,236	496
Punjab ..	928	551
Delhi ..	1,148	656
United Provinces..	1,050	750

PRINTED AT ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS, CUTTACK
BY S. H. KHAN, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.A., A.R.P.S.
SUPERINTENDENT, ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER—SRI CHINTAMANI MISRA, B.A.
PUBLICITY OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

ORISSA REVIEW



A VIEW OF THE RUSSELKONDA RESERVOIR

• Increase in number of Factories in India

Industrial accidents and safety measures

• • Working of Indian Factories' Act

The number of factories working in British India increased from 12,527 in 1942 to 13,209 in 1943 according to the Provincial Annual Reports on the working of the Factories' Act, 1934, during the year 1943.

The increase was confined only to perennial factories. Seasonal factories registered a small decrease from 3,681 to 3,675. Among the provinces which shared the increase in perennial factories most prominent were Madras (211), Bombay (210) and the Punjab (103).

The total number of notified factories increased from 2,505 to 2,680. This increase was mostly accounted for by Madras, followed by Bombay where the number of perennial notified factories increased by 130 and 55 respectively.

During the year under review the average daily number of women, adolescents and children employed in factories was 3,02,690 as against 2,99,838 in the previous year. The percentage of women to the total factory population was 10.8 as against 11.5 in 1942 that of adolescents stood at 1.2 and of children at 0.5. The report says—"In spite of the labour shortage in some areas there does not appear to have been any serious attempt to substitute women, adolescents or children for men".

The number of convictions secured under the Act was 1,792 as against 1,806 in 1942. Of these 539 related to "Employment and hours of work" and 534 to "Notices, registers and returns".

According to the Report the total number of accidents rose from 54,174 in 1942 to 59,176 in 1943. On average there were 2,429 accidents per one lakh operatives as against 2,374 in the previous year. The increase was generally attributed to the employment of new hands, longer hours of work, etc.

In Bengal the total number of accidents decreased from 18,035 to 16,316. Commenting on this substantial decrease the Report says that "employers, although embarrassed by urgent production and difficulties in obtaining fencing and safeguarding material have not been unmindful of their obligations respecting the protection of labour." The considerable increases in Bombay are attributed largely to new or semi-trained workers engaged in factories.

The Report mentions that safety posters were distributed in United Provinces to a number of factories for exhibition in conspicuous places inside the work rooms to inculcate safety-first habits among the workers. The formation of safety-first committees in this Province did not make any real progress. The provisions of the Factories' Act, 1934, were reported to have been well adhered to in respect of fencing and safeguarding of dangerous machinery. Most of the provinces, however, complained that due to lack of necessary material progress was retarded in this matter.

Counting the cost of world War II

£170,000 million estimated

Commenting on the Bank of International Settlements' estimate of the cost of World War II, the *Daily Herald* writes :

One hundred and seventy thousand million pounds is the total expenditure up to V-J Day of the Treasuries of the various countries engaged in the war. It takes no account of the loss of lives; wrecking of property and plant; scorching of earth; and the enormous wastage of useful productive power caused by transferring the skill and energy of countless men and women from peace-time output to purposes of destruction. Moreover, that sum was spent in waging war. How much more will have to be spent before the economic consequences of the war have been mastered—before starved popu-

lations have been restored to health, refugees returned to their homes, agriculture and industry revived in the devastated lands?

The Bank of International Settlements points out that the last war was much cheaper; during its course, only £35,000,000,000 was spent. But there is not much point in thus comparing the two World Wars, for in fact the last war never ended. Peace-making was only a breathing space and nations had scarcely recovered from the shock before they were well on the way to spending another £170,000,000,000. Let us pray that in making this peace statesmen will remember at every stage the blunders of the last. Another war would mean not only world bankruptcy, but the suicide of civilisation

FREEDOM FROM FEAR

Task of Security Council

The great and difficult task of preventing war and aggression is the prime responsibility of the Security Council. This body is to be composed of 11 members. The most powerful States of the world—China, France, the United Kingdom, U. S. A., and U. S. S. R.—are to be permanent members; the other six will be elected by the General Assembly of the United Nations and are to hold office for a period of two years.

International organisations are nothing new in modern history. But the Security Council is something that has never existed before. It is a small body—that means it will be able to make its decisions rapidly, and it has immense powers under the Charter—that means it will be able to take action and enforce its decisions.

That is what has been missing so far in all attempts to prevent war. Large assemblies do not find it easy to make decisions, and when they have been made, they are in danger of remaining paper decisions unless they are backed by the necessary force that leads to action.

Power over other Members

Under the Charter, all members are pledged to carry out the decisions of the Security Council. The Council itself is empowered to take action as soon as it has decided that a breach of the peace has occurred, that aggression has taken place, or even, that either or both is threatened. In other words, the Security Council can do something before it is too late. And all members of the United Nations must assist the Security Council in its actions if they are called upon to do so.

There are many ways in which the Security Council can carry out its task of maintaining the peace of the world. The first and most essential way is to be "on the look out for trouble". For this reason the Security Council will be in permanent session, i.e., its members (or their representatives) will be at all times at the seat of the United Nations Organisation.

Any dispute between two or more nations which might endanger peace, if it cannot be settled by themselves by peaceful means, must come before the Security Council. Here another attempt for peaceful settlement will be made. The Council may recommend, perhaps, a way out which will either satisfy all parties for good, or if this is impossible, it may suggest a provisional settlement for the time being, which will at least remove the danger to the peace.

If these efforts should fail, the Security Council has got other means to prevent war, or in some cases, to restore peace. It can decide to deprive any aggressor, or would-be aggressor, of his contact with the outside world, and can call upon all members of the United Nations to break off trade, rail, sea, air, postal and

diplomatic relations with any State that endangers the peace of the world. In other words, a complete boycott.

And, in the end, if even all these measures should fail, the Security Council can take action by air, sea or land forces—demonstrations, blockade or any other military operations that may be necessary.

The Arm of the Law

The fact that the Security Council can command such forces for the purpose of maintaining peace, is what makes it such an important and powerful body.

A Military Staff Committee, a "high command of the United Nations", will assist the Security Council in its tasks. The Staff Committee will consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the five permanent members of the Council—China, Britain, France, U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. It will direct any military operations of the Armed Forces placed at its disposal—if this should prove necessary.

These military forces will be put at the disposal of the Security Council by the members of the United Nations, who will sign special agreements with the Security Council. These agreements will also provide for air force contingents which members will hold in readiness; the Security Council will thus command a striking force for any emergency that may arise.

With the help of the Military Staff Committee plans will be made in advance, so that this weapon in the hands of the United Nations can be used swiftly and effectively. A member of the United Nations not represented on the Security Council whose armed forces may be brought into action will be invited by the Council to take part in decisions involving the employment of its forces—in other words, no State will be asked to use its army, navy or air force in a dispute without a first hand knowledge of what it is all about.

The Security Council represents both right and might—it will be concerned with the law of nations with over and over again has declared that aggressive war is a crime—and it is equipped with a long and powerful arm to enforce that law.

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. All important decisions must be approved by seven members, including all five permanent members. This rule recognises as a fact that the peace of the world can be maintained only if the most powerful nations work together in harmony and mutual understanding; if they do not, peace cannot be guaranteed. This is the lesson of the great victory achieved in the Second World War—it must not be forgotten if men and women the world over are to enjoy freedom from fear.

FROM HERE AND THERE

(From a contributor)

Heart failures

The Demonetisation Ordinance has already been responsible for one death of heart failure. A middle-aged lady of the Punjab is reported to have died of heart failure hearing that high denomination notes would no longer be legal tender. She had Rs. 10,00,000 worth of these notes with her.

Hearts have before now broken for less valuable things than high denomination notes. A few years back it was reported in local papers that the reduction of his stipend by Rs. 2 was responsible for the heart failure of a primary school teacher. This particular man was never known to be dutiful in his work and hence had his stipend cut down to increase those of others who deserved more. But the penalty he was made to pay was certainly disproportionate. He not only lost his stipend but lost his life too.

News of such heart failures are distressing though it is very difficult to do a thing in such a way as not to affect any heart—weak or strong. But the death of the lady is likely to save the hearts of her relatives for the following reason:—

It has been provided in the Ordinance that private persons who own high denomination notes of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 should surrender them to Government treasuries and banks with full details of the way in which they came to possess the notes. The idea ostensibly is to discriminate between those who came to possess them by honest means and those who did not. Now in this particular case the inheritors of the old lady would obviously say that they inherited it from her and that would be perhaps sufficient details in the case. If the lady were alive she would have had to give more details about her possessions. There is a saying that the thief's effects are ill-gotten but when they pass to his son they become honest property, being acquired by inheritance. Stealing is criminal but inheritance is the reward of a dutiful son. If authorities take this view of things the successors of the lady might very well find reason for consolation.

Only a shock

The Ordinance which was enough to kill the lady in question has however only given a shock to those for whom it was meant—the black-marketeers and speculators. Reports from all big towns indicate that these speculators are doing their best to explore means for staving off their notes to other persons in order to escape prying of officials into their secrets. Some of them have lately grown very enthusiastic in donating princely sums to various public funds.

Others are trying to sell them off to unsuspecting persons at whatever price they might fetch. It is reported that 1,000 rupee notes are being sold for Rs. 600 or even less.

Ingenuity Indeed

As days pass the provisions of the Ordinance will reach even the most ignorant who will be abnormally wary against being led to purchase these "dangerous" notes. Blackmarketeers are therefore exploring other ways of escaping the Ordinance. The best way obviously was to take the notes to the adjoining States for encashment but that road has already a red sign. The States had been previously consulted and agreed to enforce the Ordinance in their jurisdictions too.

A very ingenuous businessman has now tried to take shelter under the "sari" of women.

A time-worn device

He says that it is likely that many women might have got large numbers of these notes but might not be in a position to say where they got them from, partly because they did not know how their deceased husbands got them and partly because they failed to keep proper accounts to trace the history of each high denomination note as it came along. He invokes the sympathy of Government for such hard cases.

Government have already announced that the Ordinance will in no way affect honest people nor seriously inconvenience them. It may not be superfluous to invoke Government's sympathy to reinforce their own assurance but it may reasonably be suspected that behind this solicitude for women might be hiding the cunning desire to get as many notes as possible absolved of their guilt by their being called women's possessions.

This device of taking shelter behind women's veils is too common to fool anybody. Who does not know that when we are not bold enough not to be secretive about what we own, we call it *stridhan* before we bring it out to buy lands or buildings? Those Government servants who are not over-scrupulous about making money often take this device to escape detection. It is very necessary that high denomination notes, be they in possession of men or women, should have their history pried into to satisfy the Government that they came in honest ways and paid the taxes as they came.

Roughly out of 1,200 crores of rupees of notes issued by the Government for circulation, over 200, mostly in high denomination notes, have gone underground to be hoarded or for financing blackmarkets. 500 or 1,000 rupee notes do not

usually come across the poor or middle class man in their travels and before sympathising with the holders of such notes one should have the vision to realise that each one of these notes working underground must have led to starvation and deaths of dozens of our fellow beings. Heart failures of one or two of these hoarders and profiteers should not blind us to what straits hoarding and profiteering have led us during the last few years.

Baseless fear

A leader about whose solicitude for the under-dog there can be the least doubt, has the other day raised his powerful voice against a measure directly calculated to improve their lot. I refer to the public meeting held to voice the protest of some transport operators against the Provincial Government's plan to have a joint stock Transport Company.

One of the arguments pressed against this scheme was the fear that the ulterior motive of the Government was to keep transport vehicles under control, so that they may be used at short notice to suppress popular movements when they came.

That popular movements are within practical politics for some time is open to doubt, and it is mere imagination to believe that Government at present has in view the suppression of any popular movements by marshalling the formidable busses of our 89 operators against popular uprisings. Even if worst apprehensions be true, are not the present rules quite enough for District Magistrates to requisition all the conveyances in the districts at a moment's notice without waiting for powers to be derived from elaborate schemes proposed to be worked out with the full co-operation of the operators themselves? Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, and one can hardly blame under circumstances prevailing to-day, any mass leader creating discontent in anyway he likes? But is it not worthwhile to get full details and realise the full significance of the scheme in question before coming forward to talk for or against it?

Another argument advanced against the scheme is that it wants to nationalise transports before we have a national Government at the Centre or in the provinces. National Governments in the provinces are a matter of a few months, and the National Government at the Centre is there for the "taking", the only condition being that we come forward to take it. Even if no National Governments are possible in the near future, is it contended that the present state of things should continue, so that a few owners of transport companies may gather all the spoils of the trade in return for all the inconvenience and worries that they give to the travelling public? When we advocate the

maintenance of the *status quo* in this respect we should "beware against advocating the interests of the few as against the interests of the many."

In their anxiety to grab all the profits that accrue from road transport, the existing operators have overlooked the lasting benefit that the contemplated scheme gives to them in perpetuity. The scheme provides 42 per cent of the shares of the Company to existing operators and leaves only 7 per cent to the general public. The people can get more shares only if the operators do not come forward to take the shares allotted to them. This leaves the field to the existing operators for all time to come without any possibilities of competitors ever coming to throw them off their trade. They may not have the whole hog now, but the assurance of a liberal supply of pork for all time ought to keep them contented.

Those people who are not operators yet, but hope to come into the field when things come to the normal will find it difficult to join the Company except as members of the public within the limit of 7 per cent allotted as shares for the non-operating public. Apparently they have a justifiable grievance against the contemplated transport company which by assuming the characteristics of a monopoly, will debar the prospective private enterprisers from coming into it with the hope of making unlimited profits. They may, however, find consolation in the fact that the unlimited possibilities of private profit in the road transport trade would no longer be possible once Government come forward to safeguard the interest of the travelling public by providing amenities for them in the form of better vehicles, absence of congestion, waiting rooms and booking offices. With Government control of the Road Transport Company it may be taken for granted that profits available for the share holders would be but normal. This is why the existing operators are straining at it.

Another point which the existing operators and the prospective ones should remember is that it is a universally accepted principle that private enterprise should not be allowed to find free play in the transport trade to the detriment of the interest of the public. Public Utility Services have to be taken over from private hands sooner or later. Those, whose backing the operators have been successful in getting at present for political reasons, will, there is no doubt, turn against them the moment they are in a position to do so. If they still want to back private profiteers, will they not have enough power as ministers to turn down any proposals that have been or might be made to the contrary?

FUTURE OF FOOD

(From a Broadcast Talk by R. H. Hutchings, Esq., C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Food)

The Implications of Government Food Control

I suppose, most of you would ask me the question how long, and how much, is Government going to attempt to control the production and distribution of Food? Well, the answer to that depends on a good many things; it depends for instance on what is meant by the statement so often made that Government should accept responsibility for the peoples' food. Taken to its logical conclusion, that statement means that Government has to plan and control production and decide to what extent India, or its component units, should be self-sufficient. If you compel people to grow certain crops or produce certain foodstuffs according to a general plan, because their land is the best suited for that particular crop, you may have to guarantee the supply to them from somewhere else, of produce which they need and would otherwise have grown themselves. You have to assure them of the offtake and of the price they are going to get. This necessitates Government at some stage or other being ready to intervene and buy enormous quantities of produce if prices fall. If you buy the crop, you have got to be ready to distribute it. Even if you store it against a rainy day, you have got to ensure its turn-over. That implies interference by Government on a big scale with the normal processes of marketing and movement. I know very well that nobody likes controls, especially when as is sometimes the case, they have to be operated by improvised staff. You will, I think, appreciate that no Government lightly accepts or continues responsibility for the purchase, storage and movement of vast quantities of highly perishable commodities like foodstuffs.

A world revolution in food

Nevertheless, war forced this upon us, and the result has been something in the nature of an economic and social revolution. Families, towns, countries and continents have been compelled to stop grabbing for how much they can get of the world's most important raw-material, namely, food, and have had to learn to pool their own, and the world's resources and make them available to all on the basis of essential needs. Individuals have had to accept

rationing without regard to class, wealth, or privilege. Well, there may be much that is inconvenient and unpleasant about it, but I suggest to you that we should at least pause before we throw all this away. I sometimes think that what we have done under stress of war in the distribution of food, may be a pointer to what could be done with other necessities of life, if we are really determined to secure social justice and world peace.

Immediate Raising of Food Control Impossible and why?

Whatever may be your answer to that question in its long term aspect, I am afraid that we have no choice so far as food is concerned in the immediate future. The reopening of the rice markets in Burma, Siam and French Indo-China is an undoubted blessing. But we are not yet free to make unrestricted use of what they can offer. Production and movement all over the world will take time to be restored to normal levels, and in the meanwhile, world allocations must continue to be made by the normal Combined Food Boards at Washington and the shipping will have to be carefully planned to make these allocations effective. While that continues neither the Government of India, nor Indian traders can operate as free agents in procuring supplies from abroad, and our own resources must be carefully husbanded. Perhaps then we should make a virtue of necessity, and see how all this regimentation of the peoples' food can be turned to eventual benefit.

A new interest of the people—their food

One of the automatic benefits, already visible, is that people have begun to think about food in a different way. They are beginning to be anxious to know what they should eat, and why. Government are, therefore, paying more and more attention to the science of nutrition; active steps are being taken to stimulate thought and knowledge on the subject of correct diet and to produce and supply individual items of diet, which are necessary to remedy deficiencies. We in the Food Department have found a ready and growing response to facilities, which

we have been offered through the kindness of Dr. Aykroyd, himself one of the most distinguished nutrition experts in the world, for short classes of instruction in nutrition for food officers and social workers. We have found a similar response to our campaign for the provision of meals for industrial workers, and we are working on plans for model public restaurants designed to provide cheap and well balanced meals prepared in up-to-date kitchens with modern hygienic methods and equipment.

Prevention of waste to supplement increased production

Besides planning increased production which is, in the main, the concern of our co-workers in the Agriculture Department, another way of making more food available is to prevent waste. Government has had to take responsibility for the purchase, storage and movement of enormous quantities of grain. Properly planned movement avoids waste in transit as well as waste of coal and reduces the ultimate cost of the product to the consumer. Properly planned storage can prevent literally millions of tons of food from being spoilt by heat and damp, or being eaten by weevils and rats. There is another form of prevention of waste, namely, the processing of fresh foodstuffs, so that they do not go bad. Fish, for instance, can be quickly frozen so that years after it is caught, it can be brought to your table indistinguishable from last night's catch. If you do not freeze it, you can dry and salt it, you can powder it, or can it and by so doing gluts can be avoided and surpluses preserved for consumption out of season, or at great distances from the source of supply. Moreover, the valuable liver oils can be extracted and added to the diet of mothers and children, and the offal and by-products converted into fertilisers to grow more food. Processes similar in kind and purpose can be applied to fruit, milk and vegetables and we and our colleagues in allied Departments are working hard to see how and where Government can bring science to bear in food industries to secure a better-fed India.

Planned food-economics

The establishment of improved and universally accepted standards of quality, the use of rationing to introduce new and alternative foods, the provision, as in the Bombay Milk Scheme, of special food for women and children, the fortifying of bread or flour with milk powder or food yeast, the production of vitamin compounds, are all further examples of what the future may hold and should hold for India. We aim to give you the best; we ask you to help us.

Russia's Gold Hoards

American Disclosure

It is not generally known that the Soviet Union has gold reserves of between £500,000,000 and £2,000,000,000. Russia, it is reported is producing gold at an annual rate of from £42,196,000 to £70,328,000 from 19 major fields, including the comparatively new and "fabulously rich" area between the Sea of Okhotsk and the upper reaches of the Kolyma River.

The question of Soviet gold holdings and the annual production rate has long been one of the most mysterious subjects in international economics.

Diplomatic circles in U. S. A. believe that Russia's longstanding reluctance to disclose her gold holdings and output may be a major reason why the Kremlin have not yet ratified the Bretton Woods International Monetary Agreement.

CROP PRODUCTION DOUBLED

AGRICULTURE IN WAR-TIME BRITAIN

Since the army of the land was called to action on the 3rd September 1939 (says the "Land at War") 300,000 farming "strong points in the battle against hunger were armed, equipped and manned"; 6,500,000 new acres have been ploughed up; 117,000 women have replaced 98,000 skilled farm hands who were called to the services; milch cows increased by 300,000; other cattle by 400,000. But sheep, pigs and poultry went down by one million.

Many crops were doubled; thus wheat 3,449,000 tons, an increase of 109 per cent; barley 1,641,000 tons, 115 per cent increase; potatoes 9,822,000 tons, 102 per cent increase. Oats, sugar-beet, vegetable and fruit production went up to 34 to 58 per cent.



BRANDING OF CATTLE

Branding of cattle is common in India. In Orissa too it is freely practised. It is done either with red hot iron or with extracts from cashew-nuts in certain parts. Both the processes are harmful to the hide apart from the cruelty done to the animal in the former process.

The primary motive for branding is decoration. Every one is familiar with the various decorative lines drawn on the cattle to make it look more beautiful. Beautifying even the human body by branding is still in practice in some parts of the world. In our country too it is practised in the modified form of tattooing which, though declining in the planes, is still very popular with the Khond women in the Agency areas. Among the British soldiers, many might have noticed persons having tattooed their bodies with all sorts of fanciful figures.

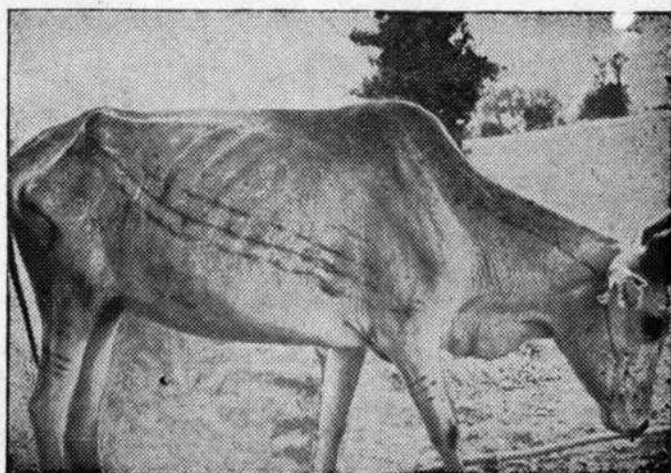
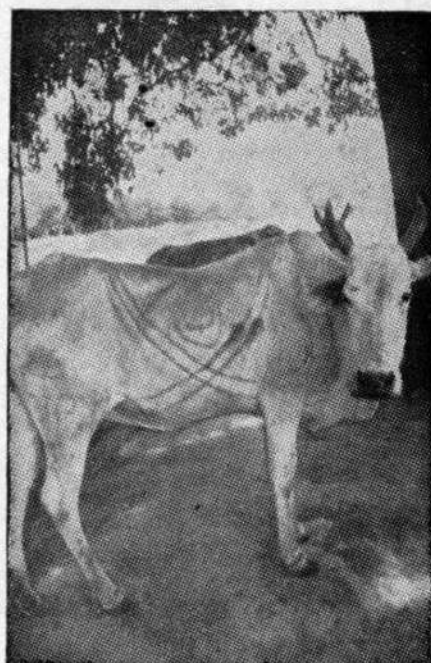
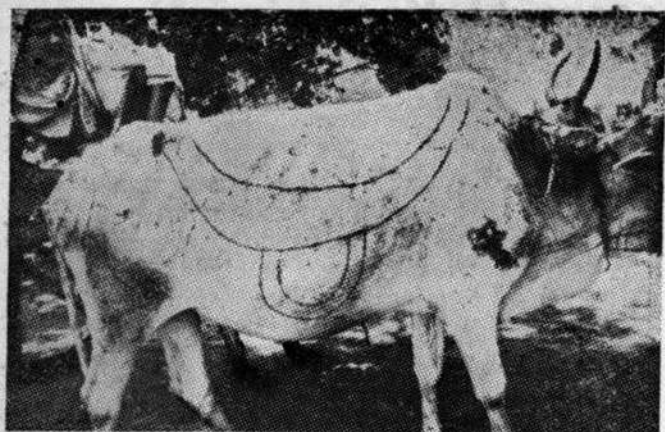
The next cause of branding is the superstitious belief that it cures certain diseases like colic, and unfortunately enough, the man too is not spared from the branding ordeal on that account. According to expert opinion it is the pain of the branding that makes the patient oblivious of the original disease for a time but in fact there is no curative effect, whatsoever, in the operation.

In certain areas branding becomes necessary for purposes of identification. In such villages where no pasture is available for the cattle, people leave them in the nearest forests or dry river loams (Pathas) so long as there is no immediate necessity for them. In such cases branding becomes indispensable, but there is no cause for branding it heavily for that. The purpose could very well be served by putting simple numbers, instead of indulging freely in branding. It is customary in some parts to put brands representing the occupational implements (Santak) of the particular caste to which the cattle belong. Thus the potter brands his cattle with a figure of the wheel while the Brahmin puts a figure resembling the Kusha knot he uses in operations of worship.

Another purpose of branding is to prevent poisoning of the cattle. When prices of hide go high Chamars are alleged to be stealthily poisoning cattle for hide, which if disfigured by branding will not surely attract the offenders. Some Muslims complain that branding is practised in order to prevent them from sacrificing the animal on ceremonial occasions for which purpose only flawless animals are required.

The harm done by branding may now be discussed. Apart from the inhumanity perpetrated in the branding operation the marks cause great economic loss to the country. A piece of hide with brand marks on it will sell at a much lower price than that of a piece without them, for the simple reason that none would like to have brand marks on his shoes. The more intensive the branding the less will be the price of the hide. The total annual production of hides in the Province is roughly estimated at 120,000 maunds and out of this quantity nearly 10 per cent, i.e., about 12,000 maunds are branded stock, fetching roughly about one-third the price of unbranded hides. At present one maund of good hide is worth about Rs. 25. The same quantity of branded hide fetches only about Rs. 8-8-0. Thus the loss incurred is Rs. 16-8-0 per maund. The total loss comes up to as high as Rs. 1,98,000 per annum—surely a considerable figure for a poor Province like ours. Of course this loss does not hit directly the cattle owner, as the sale-proceeds of the hides go to the village Pan or Hadi. Nevertheless the loss is a national one and all attempts should be made to make the practice of branding decline.

The inhuman practice of decorating the animal by branding as also the false belief that it cures diseases must be abandoned. For identification numbers may be put as already suggested. Regarding poisoners vigilance has to be kept. Incidence of poisoning is fortunately gradually declining. Branding to avoid them is like cutting one's pocket beforehand to avoid pickpocketing.



Different brands on cattle—a harmful practice

His Excellency's Speech at Parlakimedi

The following is the full text of His Excellency the Governor's reply to the two addresses presented by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi and the Councillors of the Parlakimedi Municipality on the 17th January 1946.

Maharaja Saheb, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Parlakimedi Municipal Council, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I must express my warmest appreciation of the welcome you have given me and my wife this morning, and of your kind expressions towards both of us. I have for some time past had it on my conscience that for one reason and another I have not previously been able to pay a visit to the Parlakimedi Samasthanam and to Parlakimedi Town, and it is a great pleasure for me and my wife to pay this visit, however belated, to your beautiful country and to this ancient town. It would have been a matter of very great regret to me personally had I failed during my stay in Orissa to have visited Parlakimedi. It would have been an omission for which I would not easily have forgiven myself.

This morning I am to reply to addresses presented by you Maharaja Saheb on behalf of your Estate, and by you Mr. Chairman on behalf of the Municipal Council. Let me first, Maharaja Saheb, address myself to you.

This is a doubly pleasant occasion for me. Not only am I meeting you in your ancestral home but I am meeting you for the first time since the announcement was made of the signal honour conferred upon you in the New Year Honours, that of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. I take the greatest pleasure in expressing to you before your own people my heartiest congratulations. Your services to the Province and to India have been noteworthy and the honour bestowed upon you has been richly deserved.

In your address, Maharaja Saheb, you have given a most interesting account of the historical stages through which your Estate has passed and you have done well to draw attention to what has been done in the past to bring the estate to its present level of prosperity and progress. A special feature has been the interest taken by you and your predecessors in educational advance—an interest which has borne fruit in the local sphere in the establishment of a First Grade College, High Schools for Boys

and Girls and a Sanskrit College, and in the provincial sphere in the part which you played in creating the Utkal University, of which we are so proud, and from which we expect so much. Your anxiety to improve agriculture and veterinary services has been no less marked, and I shall take great interest in visiting in the course of the next few days a large number of institutions which themselves testify to your personal attention and practical generosity.

I would now address myself to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Members of the Parlakimedi Municipal Council. As I have said, this is my first visit to this the fourth largest town in the Province, and I hope to make myself personally aware during the next few days of your local needs. Let me now deal with the points which you have raised in your address. You have drawn attention in particular to the need for the provision of water-supply and drainage facilities, to your desire for the installation of an electricity supply and to the improvement of your roads. As you have mentioned, in our post-war plans we have proposed to establish water works to provide a supply of pure drinking water for your town and also to establish a proper drainage system, and I am glad that you appreciate the desirability of these improvements. In the matter of electric supply you know, I am sure, that this is a matter to which the Provincial Government attach the greatest importance, and though I am not in a position to go into details, I hope it may be possible to include Parlakimedi within our schemes for future electrical development. With regard to roads, I am fully aware of your difficulties which are shared by many other local and municipal bodies throughout the Province. In this matter, however, we are now better situated to help. Government have recently made a grant of Rs. 6,000 for repairs to the roads and culverts in the Parlakimedi Municipality with a view to make good the deficiencies which have arisen during the war years. If the most is made of this grant, I feel sure that there will be a substantial improvement, and I can assure you also, that other requests made by you to Government will be sympathetically considered.

I was very glad to see in your address that you have paid a tribute to your first citizen, the Maharaja Saheb of Parlakimedi, and to his active interest in your civic and public affairs. I feel sure that with this healthy spirit of co-operation the future of your town will be bright, and I give you my best wishes for its prosperity.

A DAY WITH THE PIONEERS

The disbandment parade of the First Orissa Pioneers was held on the 19th instant when Mr. Marwood, the Revenue Commissioner, took the salute on behalf of His Excellency the Governor. After the parade a public meeting was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Marwood, who read His Excellency's message and himself spoke about the achievements of the First Pioneers. He was followed by Rai Saheb P. C. Mahanty, Rai Saheb B. K. Singh, Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik and Sri Chintamani Misra. All the speakers spoke on the credit the pioneers brought to the Province as an exclusively Oriya Unit by their high standard of discipline and devotion to duty. At the meeting and afterwards through group talks to the Companies of the Unit, the schemes framed by the Provincial Government to resettle the pioneers in civil life were explained. The men who had grown home-sick as a result of their being long in the field were apparently in no mood to feel much interested in the Government schemes for resettlement. Their one desire was to go back home and spend some time with their folk. But on the whole they liked the schemes and very much appreciated the consideration which Government bestowed on resettling them in life.

Full text of the message of His Excellency the Governor to the First Orissa Pioneers is given below :

Officer and men of the first Orissa Pioneers :

I am sorry I am not able to be with you to-day to welcome you on your return to Orissa, but Mr. Marwood, the Revenue Commissioner, will read you this message on my behalf.

Your enrolment started in November 1942. I inspected you in March 1943, and congratulated you on the progress you had made. In the following July you were moved to field service and since that date you have been continuously on duty outside the Province. I have been throughout in touch with your work, I can assure you that you have a record of which you may well be proud. You have experienced air-raids and have assisted in the operations

in the Arakan and in the move of troops for the defence of Imphal. You have responded to all the many calls that have been made on you and have earned the appreciation of those under whom you have worked. Your discipline has been maintained at a high standard, and you have shown that the tradition of military service comes easily and naturally to you. Within the range of your duties you have given of your best. As an exclusively Oriya Unit, you have brought credit to the Province.

Now in the natural course of demobilization you will be disbanded. Many of you will wish to return to your homes and resume your former occupations, but for those who want help from Government, special measures are being taken and I say to you, as I said to your comrades of the Second Battalion, that your services, whether as officers or in the ranks, will not be forgotten. We shall look to you to take your full share in our post-war plans for improving the standards of life of all classes throughout Orissa.

Let me now take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the particularly good work done by your Commanding Officer, Major Woods. Your success has been due in great part to his keenness, his enthusiasm, and his capacity for leadership. In commanding your Battalion, Major Woods has shown himself to be the right man in the right place.

In now taking leave of you I wish you all possible success in returning to civil life. You will, I am sure, be able to put to good use the valuable experience you have gained as members of an Orissa Civil Pioneers. As members of that Unit, you have proved your worth. I am sure that in the tasks of peace that lie ahead, you will not fail and that you will make the best use of the opportunities that will lie before you. I thank you for the good work you have done and wish you well for the future. You may rest assured that your services will be remembered and your interests protected.

Britain's Debit to India

By George Malcolm Thomson

Britain owes India about £ 1,200,000,000. In addition, she has transferred to Indian ownership almost all the £ 350,000,000 capital we had invested in India before the war. That means an overall change in the relative positions of the two countries, amounting to some £ 1,500,000,000. How did this come to pass in the course of a war fought by British and Indians together to prevent the conquest of India as well as the overthrow of of Britain?

The balance may be divided roughly into three parts: one-quarter represents ordinary trade surplus; one-half is military stores and munitions manufactured in India used by British or Indian troops outside India; and one-quarter is the cost chargeable to Britain of Indian soldiers and military services engaged during the war on duties other than the local defence of India.

Now, as for the first category, trade surplus. This surely can provide no solid ground for complaint. India could export; we could not in an adequate measure export to India. We wanted Indian goods. Some indeed were vital; mica, for example. If we did not want the goods ourselves, we were glad of the dollars they earned.

Military stores and munitions, the biggest item in the balance, were supplied by India under an agreement which we made with the Indian Government when the war broke out. Britain was to pay for all such goods produced in India apart from those required for the local defence of that country. India paid for the rest.

The industrial effort of India was one of the great and saving improvisations of the war. Without it, the Middle East could not have been held, nor Britain's Far East territories rescued from the Japanese.

It is also true that India's participation in the war as an armed nation powerfully intervening on battlefields thousands of miles from her own frontiers was conducted on a scale far exceeding

anything that was conceived possible in the early days of the struggle when the financial agreement was made. It may be that if the exact course of the war could have been predicted in 1940 we should have made a somewhat different financial agreement with India. Even so, we needed Indian production desperately. We needed Indian troops even more badly.

And if our share in India's war has cost us a great deal of money it has been just as expensive for India. It had cost us £ 1,031,000,000 by the early summer of 1945; it had cost India £ 973,000,000. The national income of India before the war was about £ 5 per head per annum. The average Briton was about 33 times richer than the average Indian. India has 400,000,000 human beings, the vast majority of whom live on the borderline of starvation. When the extra strain of war is put on such a community, it appears not in terms of the inconvenience of rationing queues and controls, but of the severe hardships and deprivations, economic disturbance, inflation and, at worst, plain famine.

Such a country can send great armies to battle, but it cannot pay for them. That is out of question. Britain was glad of the armies and able to pay for them. As for munitions and civilian exports, each pound of our debt on that account represents a pound of value sent out of India at the sacrifice of her people, for which no return has been made. It adds up to a vast, oppressive obligation on Britain's shoulders. But it is the obligation of a country where the individual is comparatively rich to a country where the individual is abysmally poor.

True, India and her hopes of free development were saved. But Britain was saved too. And it is in the light of that victorious partnership of the two peoples, so deeply contrasted and so strangely linked, that the question of Indian balance should be examined, assessed and resolved.

Wanted Candidates for Foreign Training

Applications are invited for the selection of candidates for deputation by the Government of Orissa as a part of their Post-war Development and Reconstruction schemes for higher studies in the subjects connected with development plans during the year 1946-47 in the United Kingdom, United States of America and other countries which may offer adequate facilities. Twenty-five scholarships have been allotted to Orissa in 1946 by the Central Government. Last year the scheme was confined to technical and agricultural subjects. It is proposed to extend scope this year so as to cover other important subjects as Educational, Scientific and

Literary subjects which are also connected with the plans of development. All the selected candidates will be fully sponsored by the Government, i.e., the cost of their training will be borne entirely by the Government of Orissa. Students selected for these scholarships will be required to execute a bond, the form of which will be drawn up later on, undertaking to serve on their return the Government of Orissa, or of India, if required to do so in a gazetted post or take up other comparable employment indicated by the Provincial or Central Government for a period of five years.

2. None will be selected for the training except those who possess first class qualifications

and show promise of deriving the fullest benefit from advanced courses of instructions abroad. As far as possible no student will be selected for these scholarships who does not possess a first class Masters' degree or equivalent qualifications in the subject or basics concerned, preference being given to those who have also acquired some practical and research experience of value. Students with special qualifications which would make them eligible for admission to foreign Universities will also be considered.

3. Candidates should not be more than 30 or less than 19 years of age on the 1st of July 1946; but the Government of Orissa may, in their discretion, waive the age-limits in special cases. The maximum age-limit for those already in the services of the Central or Provincial Government or of a recognised University, College, or other public body is 40 years, but this may also be waived in special cases. Candidates should be natives of Orissa or of Orissa States or domiciled therein or they should be children of Government servants serving in the Province.

4. Applications must be accompanied by certificates and diplomas in original regarding candidates' qualifications, character and domicile, nature and extent of previous experience, if any; in case of candidates not already in Government service a medical certificate in the prescribed form, obtainable from the Secretary, Joint Public Service Commission, P. O. Hinoo, Ranchi; evidence of age which should ordinarily be the Matriculation certificate or its equivalent, in original.

5. The list of subjects in which the scholarships will be awarded and the number of candidates which may be sent in respect of each subject is given in the Appendix. But the Government of Orissa do not wish to restrict their choice of candidates only to these subjects and would allow some latitude to the candidates themselves to suggest other subjects.

6. While candidates are free to apply both for Provincial and Central scholarships, if any of the candidates has applied for a scholarship offered either by the Government of India or by any other Provincial Government this must clearly be indicated in his application. Applications must be made to the Secretary, Joint Public Service Commission, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa, P. O. Hinoo, Ranchi, in the prescribed form so as to reach him not later than the 9th February 1946. Copies of the form may be obtained from the Secretary. Candidates who are already in service must apply through heads of their departments and those in private employ are advised to submit recent certificate from their employers.

7. All applications must be accompanied by a treasury chalan for Rs. 5 as application fee. The fee should be credited to the Government of Orissa under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous Examination fees—Joint Public Service Commission". The fee should not be sent by crossed Indian Postal Order or a crossed cheque on a bank.

CANDIDATES ARE WARNED THAT THEIR APPLICATIONS WILL BE SUMMARILY REJECTED IF BY THE LAST DATE FOR THE RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS THEY ARE NOT COMPLETE IN RESPECT OF ALL THE PAPERS PRESCRIBED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

Note.—(i) Candidates must see that they are eligible and must decide definitely to apply before depositing the fee in the treasury. Candidates who are already in Government service should make sure, before depositing the fee, that their applications will be forwarded by their superior officers. The fee paid with the application will not ordinarily be refunded.

(ii) Candidates must properly arrange and attach all enclosures to their applications.

8. Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

9. The candidates will be required to present themselves for interview at their own expense at a time and place of which they will be informed in due course.

List of subjects

1. Degree course in Education to specialise in the experimental and American system of education. (One seat is reserved for a woman candidate).
2. Economics
3. Chemistry
4. Botany or Zoology
5. Forestry
6. General Agriculture
7. Plant Physiology
8. Agricultural Engineering
9. Agricultural Chemistry
10. Agricultural Marketing and Organisation
11. M. R. C. V. S.
12. Animal Pathology
13. Civil Engineering :—
 - (1) To specialise in multi-purpose river development schemes.
 - (2) To specialise in reinforced concrete bridges.
14. Public Health Engineering
15. Mechanical Engineering
16. Electrical Engineering (Hydro-Electric)
17. Geology
18. Industrial Chemistry
19. Industrial Education
20. Fishery
21. Journalism
22. Physical Education
23. Textile Engineering

The Provincial Live-stock Breeding Farm at Angul

320

When the First Five-Year Plan begins to operate in the Province, the Provincial Live-stock Farm at Angul will naturally expand to meet the requirements of the Province so far as the supply of good quality live-stock is concerned. Even now the Angul Farm has begun its work in the line in right earnest.

The first thing which attracts the attention of the casual visitor to the farm is its poultry yard of Leg-horn and Rhode-Island-Red varieties. The incubators are busy hatching eggs to supply pullets of these species of birds to the public. There is a good demand for leg-horn Fowl as they are unrivalled in laying capacity. The Rhode-Island-Red is a table bird and a full grown cock of this kind usually weighs near about three pounds—the weight of three country cocks.

It may not be possible for the farm to supply Rhode-Island-Red pullets for sale at the next provincial exhibition but they will certainly be able to send about 100 Leg-horn pullets for sale to those persons who are interested in breeding good quality poultry.

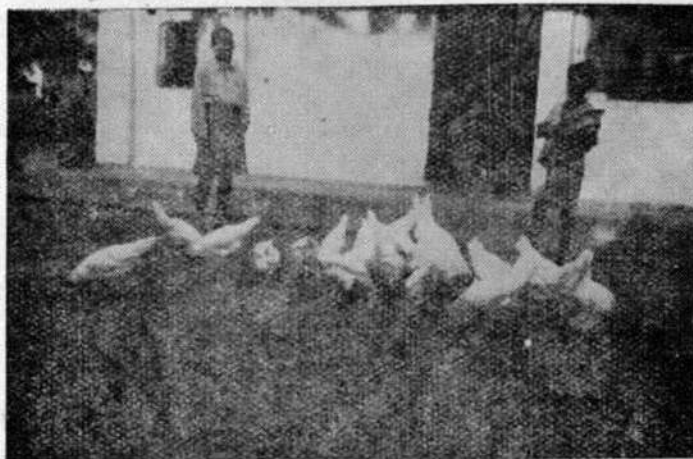


Leghorn pullets

The next attraction at the farm is the cow-shed which houses about a dozen Harijana cows with a young and vigorous Harijana bull. The farm is preparing to bring to the provincial exhibition a herd of 30 to 40 young Harijana calves for sale to people who really like to have them for breeding purposes. The Harijana cow, the Farm Manager says, yields about 30 pounds of milk a day when properly fed and the calves bred in Orissa of pure Harijana stock are more able to stand the climate of our Province than full-grown cattle imported from outside.

The Farm also houses a small herd of Beetal goats, proved to be suited for our climate. It was very interesting to hear from the Manager that these goats yield more than three pounds of milk a day. They look very beautiful. It is doubtful if the farm will at present be able to meet the demand of the public for these goats. Goat-lovers however may very well begin from now to try to get he-goats of the species for improving the breed of country goats.

Goat milk has a bad name for bad smell. This may be true of our country goats and may be due among other reasons to the unclean sheds in which we generally keep them. The milk of the Beetal goat however has no such defect

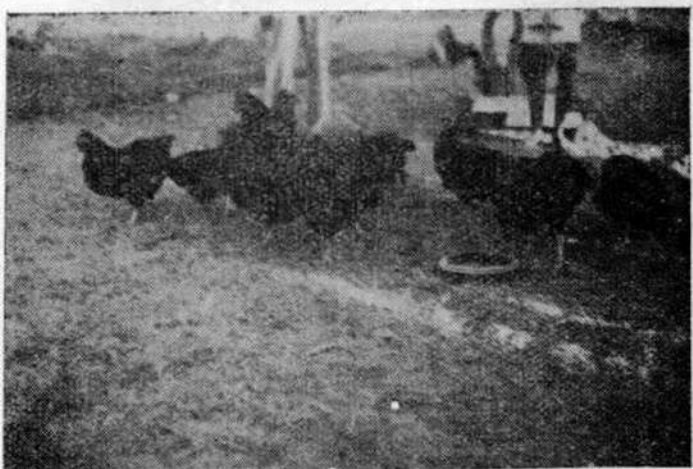


Leghorns getting their feed of concentrates

and is scarcely distinguishable from cow milk so far as taste is concerned.

The farm has flocks of Lohi and Bikaneeri sheep. Government efforts to improve the breed of our sheep by the free distribution of Bikaneeri rams have not proved so effective as they should. It is time our people realised the magnificent results that are being achieved by grading our sheep with the help of the pure Bikaneeri rams. The Lohi sheep is good for mutton. From the layman's standpoint the Lohi sheep do not appear to be fairing so well at the farm as the Bikaneeri ones.

Last but not the least is the Mura buffaloes, a few of which could be seen at the farm. They have a very high milk yield and the animals at the farm were very docile creatures. A visit



Rhode Island Reds

to the Angul Farm is bound to create an interest in live-stock and to encourage one with the possibilities of improving the breed of our cattle and fowl.

Money is more a burden than you and I imagine !

Did Dhanapati lose or gain ?

(Contributed)

It was in those hectic days following the bombing off Kujang when a large percentage of panic-stricken people of Cuttack fled pell-mell in fear of Japanese invasion that Mr. Dhanapati and his wife after anxious scrambling of their boxes and underground hoarding places brought out all the gold, coins and currency notes which they possessed and collected them on the floor of their bed-room. He looked at her and she gazed at him. How to take these things with them was a problem. Could they be hidden in a hole somewhere in the back-yard? Mr. Dhanapati brushed this suggestion aside with a flourish of his lean hands. He was too wise to do that. A direct hit may do all the mischief and who knows whether Cuttack would still continue to be a town or whether it would at all be possible for them to come back. He was not going to leave all the wealth that he could lay his hands upon during his twenty years of service at the very risk of his job and freedom for whoever would come to pick them out. No, he must take all that he had with him.

But how? They did not know how long they will have to be on the way till they found a place safe enough from Japanese invasion. And carrying so much wealth with them might make the journey more than normally unsafe. For this Mrs. Dhanapati had an acceptable solution. She suggested putting their valuables into two jars and cover one with some pickles and the other with a layer of sweetmeat. This was done and the couple who were not encumbered with over much luggage, children or dependants started to the railway station for the first lap of their journey by rail. They were fortunate to get into a railway compartment in spite of the great rush along with the jars of pickles and sweetmeat. The couple who had not slept for full forty-eight hours dozed away hours in the train dreaming pleasantly of their haven of refuge in Mrs. Dhanapati's sister's house in the Garjats, which a 30 miles' journey from the railhead by the slow but sure bullock cart would carry them to.

As it happened a batch of panicky young men mostly students who were in the same compartment were attracted by the smell of the newly prepared sweetmeat and Mrs. Dhanapati's very own pickles. Mischievously they tasted bits of the dainties and at last disappeared with both the jars at a way-side station to do justice to them later at leisure. It was dead of night, the rush at the station was great and though the couple were not sound asleep they failed to detect the transfer till the train had steamed off the station. Mr. Dhanapati frantically sought the assistance of the station master at the next stop to help him find out the lost jars of pickles and sweets. The mention of these things elicited a smile from the official who advised Mr. Dhanapati not to bother so much over these trifles, though he would certainly do whatever was possible to retrieve them. Mr. Dhanapati met other officers, sought their assistance, but had not the courage to disclose what else the jars contained and, of course, got the same comments and assurances as from the first officer.

It need not be told that the railway staff did not bother to trace the whereabouts of the illfated jars and poor Dhanapati and his wife spent all the hours of their evacuation period in blaming each other for covering their valuables with such tempting things as pickles and sweets.

Fortune, however, seemed again to favour the ever fortunate Dhanapati. The fear of Japanese invasion faded fast and he came back to join his old department which had now assumed very large proportions to deal with the war situation. Fate appeared ready to recompense him for all that he had lost and money poured into his hands in hundreds and thousands each week if not each day, he worked in office or at home.

Where to keep all this money again became a first class problem. Mrs. Dhanapati had already over-decked herself with ornaments and gadgets to absorb more. About investing their money

in land, that outlet was already closed, for they were known to come of very poor parents and the salary that Mr. Dhanapati drew was still of two figures. A few acres had already been purchased in the name of his wife on the plea that she had raised the consideration money by saving little sums received as presents from their parents, relatives and from himself.

One day Mr. Dhanapati came home with the bright idea that it was best to keep money, not in jars nor on land, but in high denomination notes. By and by a large number of these notes came in and they were safely stitched inside the curves of a warm coat which never went out to be washed. Mr. Dhanapati used to wear this coat till winter was left far behind and in June went out to office leaving his partner to watch over the treasure-coat in his absence. Things went on like this for many a day. The coat grew thicker and thicker. Mrs. Dhanapati unstitched and stitched the coat every time that it needed to be stuffed. They were happy that now there would be no danger of any body prying into their secrets or mistaking their valuables for a jar of pickles. Days and months rolled into years and each of the couple put on extra pounds of flesh. You would not find more contented people than our friend and his wife.

They had no children. It is said that childless people are very avaricious, but their avarice had already reached the satiation point.

But all their contentment vanished when the daily *Samaj* brought its heart-breaking news on the 13th. High denomination notes were no longer legal tender. They had to be surrendered to a Government treasury or a bank with full details of how they were got. Mr. Dhanapati knew full details and remembered how each one of the notes came to his possession, but he dared not give it out to anybody, even to his wife. He explained the significance of the ordinance to his wife and gazed at space. He was speechless. The poor woman would have turned speechless too were it not so very necessary to bring back her man to normality. He would not recover. The shock was too much for him. Mrs. Dhanapati was in attendance on him for two days at a stretch, all the time racking her brains to find a remedy. On the third day she lighted a fire and consigned the whole coat to it. After all evidence of the notes had disappeared she came and broke the news to her husband. He woke up with a start and cried "Oh, God". But the shock at losing the notes was far less than the shock he had felt when he possessed them.



PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN DELHI

The members of the British Parliamentary Delegation arrived by air in New Delhi on the evening of January 5, 1946

Picture shows: Mr. Reginold Sorensen (centre, hat in hand), a member of the Delegation, with some of the press representatives on arrival at the Willingdon Airport.

Cuttack Pot-pourri

Floods in the district in 1945

The only floods which caused some damage occurred in the Baitarani and Brahmani rivers in the Jajpur subdivision. The first flood was in July when the Baitarani rose and caused a minor breach in the right embankment at Kaspa in Union No. XVIII, Jajpur police-station. The flood in the Brahmani was more serious. The newly constructed P. W. D. embankment at Tanti ghai gave way and caused much anxiety. But the damage was slight—the sanding up of a few acres of paddy lands and the collapse of three houses. There were no floods of any importance during the rest of the year and no breaches. But a persistent rise of water in the two rivers for about a week in October caused some damage to the Biali crop. In fact, greater anxiety was caused at a particular time in the year by scanty rainfall and drought than by floods.

Scouring and Percolation

Although there were no floods in 1945 to test the dependability of the old and new embankments, except the one at Tanti ghai, referred to above, the following embankments have been observed to be constantly subject to scouring and percolation, and required frequent repairs and strengthening.

(a) *Jajpur subdivision*—(1) Kharsua left embankment, opposite to the Tanti ghai, (2) Baitarani right embankment in Union XVII of Dharماسala police-station, (4) Kimiria left embankment in Union III of Barachana police-station, (5) Brahmani left embankment in Union V of Dharماسala police-station, (6) The Pingua embankment in Union I of Dharماسala police-station, (7) The embankment at Jaintra ghai on right Baitarani in Unions 18 and 19 of Jajpur police-station.

(b) *Kendrapara subdivision*—(1) The embankment from Charigan to Ghagra, in Unions 2 and 3 of Kendrapara police-station, (2) Chitratol left, Akhuadakhini, Patkura police-station, (3) Chitratol right, Naindipur, Patkura police-station, (4) Paika left, Basantapur, Patkura police-station, (5) Brahmani right at Madanpur, Pattamundai police-station.

(c) *Sadr subdivision*—(1) Private embankment below Govindpur to Tel mouth, (2) The right embankment at the Kuakhai river on Patia killa, where two breaches have already occurred, (3) The embankment at Pasang.

Raising level of embankment

Two embankments in Kendrapara subdivision are in obvious need of being raised above the existing level—

- (1) Pothi right embankment in Union No. IX, Kendrapara police-station.
- (2) Birupa right embankment in Union No. 1 and XV of Kendrapara police-station.

Cuttack district flood schemes

Kathjori erosion—The model experiments which were carried on at the Flood Research Station at Poona aimed at determining how best to stop the heavy continued erosion of the Kathjori river right bank up stream of the Kuakhai take off. This process has been going on for more than a hundred years but has assumed serious proportions during the last ten years, in the course of which the physical features of the Kuakhai have been altered. The upper part of the Kathjori has also been deteriorating, and the river has been eating its way sideways into the right bank, and throwing up large sand deposits on the left bank.

Nuna and Pothi—The river Nuna, a branch of the Mahanadi in Kendrapara area, has a loop river called the Pothi which has been developing at the expense of the Nuna for sometime past, and is threatening to become the main river. Unless the Pothi river head is closed, serious damage is apprehended to the Pothi right embankment and the Marsaghai Jambu Canal. Its closure might cause scouring of the left bank of the Kendrapara Canal, but the points of attack will be less than what would occur if it is left alone.

The five-year plan for food protection works in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore, gives priority to the problems caused by the Kathjori erosion and the Pothi river. It has proposed a double embankment at Kathjori above Cuttack town and raising part of the Naraj weir; and it has recommended the closing of the Pothi river head, and constructing the subsequent necessary embankment for eight miles along Nuna.

Other schemes include reconstructing the upper Kuakhai right embankment; double banking the Kharsua and Burha rivers; constructing an embankment on the Debi right bank from Madhab to Hosanpur; taking over and constructing the private embankment Kathjori-Debi right from Govindpur to the Tel mouth; constructing an embankment along the Kandal right bank from the Tel drainage; closing of Kothpur ghai and other neighbouring ghais on the Kimiria river; extension of the Baitarani right embankment to prevent a development of the Jaintera ghai; and reconstruction of the Jambu Canal flood embankment.

Breach repaired—In June 1945 a local newspaper drew attention to breaches in the preceeding year in embankment No. 49B Pothi Right at Indalo causing damage to the crops of about 40 villages. The District Magistrate took the matter up immediately with the P. W. D. and breach was repaired by November 1945.

Epidemic figures—300 villages in 23 police-station areas of the district were affected by cholera in 1945. There were 1,642 cases, out of which 877 succumbed. 174,608 anti-cholera inoculations were performed, and 65,000 Multi-vitamin tablets were distributed in the distressed areas.

624 villages in 21 police-station areas were affected by small-pox. There were 4,569 attacks, and 554 deaths, 29,064 primary vaccinations and 151,974 re-vaccinations were carried out.

District cattle shows

Combined cattle, agricultural and industrial shows were held at Ichapur (Kendrapara police-station) on the 7th and 8th December at Nischintkoili (Salepur police-station) on the 10th and 11th, and at Jagatsingpur on the 18th and 19th.

The show at Nischintkoili was a distinct success. About ten thousand people gathered, and there were 200 exhibits of agricultural products, about 174 exhibits of industrial products and 419 species of cattle. The exhibition committee which organised the show, consisting of both officials and non-officials, collected subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,111, excluding contributions from the Agricultural Department, the Go-mangal Samiti and the Cuttack District Board amounting to a further sum of Rs. 225 only. Out of this, Rs. 400 was awarded as prizes for the best exhibits and Rs. 1,001 donated to charitable purposes in the cause of women and children. In addition to a crowded public meeting addressed by the District Magistrate, there was a magic lantern talk on rural uplift as well as cinema shows and Palla and Jatra performances and feeding and free distribution of cloth to the destitutes. The exhibition with its interesting feature of programme created great enthusiasm. Among those that accorded whole-hearted co-operation to the organisers of the show, special mention must be made of the following:—

Sreemati Saraswati Dibya, widow of late Rai Saheb Choudhury Gopabandhu Mishra of Khandasahi, her son-in-law Sri Jayananda Tripathy, and Moulvi Kadar Bux, Zamindar of Nischintkoili.

It may be mentioned in connection with the Nischintkoili cattle show, that a Gosala of cattle-home has been functioning in the neighbouring village Asureswar since 1943, and has done much for the improvement of local cattle.

It was expressed at the meeting that the institution had not yet drawn attention of the Veterinary Department.

Puri News Letter

Co-operative movement is in good progress in the Puri District, specially the Sadr subdivision. This is attributable to the co-operative mindedness of the people as a result of the war. In the Sadr subdivision alone there are 29 Co-operative Stores, of which 19 are under the Puri Central Co-operative Bank with a membership of 254 and a working capital of Rs. 34,216. During the first half of 1945, for which figures are available, the total volume of business done by way of purchases and sales amounts to more than 6 lakhs of rupees.

Grow More Food Campaign

The total quantity of Khariff seeds distributed lent and sold to agriculturists amounts to over 13,000 maunds costing nearly Rs. 70,000. The acreage sown with the seeds thus supplied is about 13,500. Rabi seeds which include such varieties as Biri, Blackmung, Jhain mung, Kulthi, Field pea and China, to a total of 1,600 maunds, were distributed up to end of November 1945. Manures specially Ammonia sulphate are very much in demand by the potato growers of the district. There is a popular demand for opening more centres for the distribution of the manures.

Loans

The following statistics were supplied to the Press in the District Press Conference held on, 7th January 1946.

Item	Target	Amount recommended for sanction	Amount paid
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New tank ..	80,000	28,000	13,000
Old tank ..	32,000	12,800	7,200
Pucca wells	28,000	8,000	3,200
Reclamation	60,000	62,328	33,870
Ploughs and bullocks.	30,000	22,141	12,960

Application for loans received show amounts in all cases in excesses of the targets of the different items, and provide a good index of the eagerness of the people to take loans.

Cattle show

The District Cattle Show was opened by Dr. P. Parija, Director of Agriculture and Food Production, on the 9th January and as scheduled it was a two-day show. Dr. Parija drew the attention of the assembly to the most glaring defects in cattle rearing which could very well be avoided. Castration of stray and unsuitable bulls is a suggestion in his address which deserves wide appreciation and adoption.

How they are tackling their Problems

Sale of vegetables in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District

When the prices of vegetables in Bombay city began to rise to very high levels, the Government considered ways and means of bringing them down. Control of prices, import, export, etc., was impracticable for various reasons. The remedy adopted was of selling vegetables at reasonable rates through Government agencies so as to keep down the prices in the open market.

The Government of Bombay had started the "Army Vegetable Extension Scheme" and were procuring vegetables for the Defence Services without drawing on the civilian supplies. At first the vegetables for sale to the civilian population were purchased direct from cultivators in the Surat district. Subsequently, it was found that the Army authorities in Poona and Nasik districts could spare some quantities for civilian use. At present civilian supplies are received from Poona, Nasik and Surat districts.

The A. V. E. S. is operated by the Department of Agriculture, which provides seed, manures, crude-oil for pumping sets, financial assistance and technical advice to registered growers of vegetables. Minimum prices are guaranteed depending on cost of production and open market price. An Agricultural Officer is in charge of the scheme in each of the three districts. He arranges purchases, packing and despatch of the vegetables to Bombay. Supplies for the Defence Services are sent direct to the Defence Department Authorities by the Agricultural Officers concerned. When the vegetables for the public reach Bombay by rail, all arrivals are collected at the Grant Road Station where they are distributed between 17 distributing units. Each unit has a motor lorry and scales for the weighing of vegetables. All the vegetables are received in the morning between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. The lorries distribute the vegetables between 112 Government Grain Shops which sell vegetables to the public. The distribution to the shop is finished by about 10 a.m.

It is, sometimes, found that on account of sudden gluts, market prices of some kinds of vegetables sometimes fall below the minimum guaranteed prices which are paid to the registered growers. Generally, the prices at which vegetables are sold in the Government grain shops are half to one anna per pound lower than the retail market rates prevalent in the

vegetable markets in the City. According to the present programme about 40,000 lbs. of vegetables arrive in Bombay from the three districts every day. The proposed arrangement is that 20,000 lbs. out of these should be sold through the Government grain shops, 10,000 lbs. to the Railways for sale through vegetable shops opened by them for their employees, and the balance through three stalls at the vegetable markets.

Sometimes vegetables arrive late due to train delays and because the general habit of the public is to purchase vegetables early in the morning these cannot be sold the same day. Some place is therefore, necessary where vegetables could be properly stored till the next morning. Some of the vegetables arrive in an uneatable condition and these have to be sorted. Cleanliness is an important feature and some of the vegetables are washed before they are sent for sale.

There are many other problems which confront those that run the scheme. Supervision of so many centres, checking the "left overs" weighing and so on, but the organisers hope to overcome these difficulties as the scheme progresses. With these improvements the scheme will gain popularity with a discerning public. This scheme is another worthy effort in the Bombay drive to reduce prices and provides the precious vitamins which the people need to make their diet more nutritious.

What the Punjab is doing

For some time past the Government of Punjab have been carrying out preliminary trials to ascertain the effects of iodised common salt as an effective weapon against the deficiency disease, goitre, which is prevalent in the hill tracts of the Province. They now contemplate iodising the whole of the salt supply to each area. The vitaminisation of vegetable ghee and adequate press publicity in regard to nutrition are also engaging the serious attention of the Government. Furthermore, the Punjab Nutrition Officer is to engage in study of advanced nutrition work for a period of one year. The enthusiasm shown by the Government in matters relating to Nutrition is very encouraging and significant of the gathering interest of administrations on a matter so vital to the welfare of the people.

CUTTACK
JANUARY 22
1946

IN THIS ISSUE

- **FREEDOM FROM FEAR** .. P. 309
- **FUTURE OF FOOD** .. P. 312
- **HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH AT PARLAKIMEDI** .. P. 316
- **BRITAIN'S DEBIT TO INDIA** .. P. 318
- **MONEY IS MORE A BURDEN THAN YOU AND I IMAGINE !** P. 321

PRICE
HALF-ANNA

PRINTED AT ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS, CUTTACK
BY S. H. KHAN, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.A., A.R.P.S.
SUPERINTENDENT, ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER—SRI CHINTAMANI MISRA, B.L.
PUBLICITY OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
ORISSA

Vol. II **No. 20**